The Wellsboro Gazette.

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Wellsboro Gazette.

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WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

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3 Months	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
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BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK. ROB'T K. YOUNG.

MERRICK & YOUNG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Cameron & Packer's new block.—May 14, 1883.

H. P. ERWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over *Agitator* office.—Nov. 10, 1887.

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,

JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 23, 1885.

F. C. WASHBURN,

[illegible]

GEO. W. NAYLE,

HARNESS MAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Pearl, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy, Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 6, 1888.

O. H. DAVIS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1877. Leading English and American companies represented. Special features, attending insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1888–1y.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect December 1, 1889.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

Going North (Read up) 6	4	2	STATIONS.	Going South (Read down) 1	3	5
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8 25	2 35	9 25	Lyons	7 25	10 10	6 30
7 50	1 55	9 00	Geneva	8 20	12 40	7 00
7 17	1 25	8 29	Dresden	8 50	1 25	7 34
7 00	1 05	8 13	Himrods	9 07	1 55	7 50
6 50	12 56	8 03	Dundee	9 18	2 15	8 01
6 27	12 33	7 40	Watkins Sta.	9 42	2 45	8 23
6 08	12 08	7 18	Beaver Dams	10 02	3 17	8 43
5 40	11 40	6 50	Dp Corning Ar	10 30	4 00	9 15

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

6	10	8	STATIONS.	1	3	7
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2 50			Dp Antrim Ar	12 00		
3 10			*Summit	12 42		
3 25			*Round Top	12 38		
3 50	11 50	7 15	WELLSBORO	12 25	6 10	8 05
3 57	11 57	7 20	Stokesdale	12 20	6 02	7 58
4 05	12 15	7 23	Stokesdale Junc.	12 05	6 00	7 57
4 11	12 22	7 28	*Niles Valley	11 58	5 57	7 47
4 17	12 27	7 29	Middlebury	11 55	5 46	7 44
4 18	12 33	7 37	Holiday	11 50	5 38	7 39
4 22	12 40	7 40	*Hammond	11 40	5 35	7 35
4 33	12 53	7 55	Tioga	11 32	5 20	7 22
4 43	1 05	8 05	Lathrop	11 22	5 05	7 15
4 58	1 15	8 13	Lawrenceville	11 18	4 56	7 05
5 05	1 23	8 20	Lindley	11 07	4 50	6 58
5 15	1 35	8 29	Presho	10 56	4 38	6 43
5 35	2 00	8 50	Ar Corning Dp	10 35	4 15	6 20

Pine Creek Division.

10	6	STATIONS.	1	3
P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
12 15	4 15	WELLSBORO	11 50	5 35
12 07	4 05	Stokesdale	11 58	5 45
12 00	4 00	Stokesdale Jun.	12 05	6 00
11 41		*Marsh Creek	12 17	6 14
11 31	3 40	Ansonia	12 22	6 20
11 15		*Four Mile Run	12 32	6 30
10 58	3 27	*Tiadaghton	12 42	6 41
10 30	3 10	Blackwell's	1 15	7 15
10 13	3 00	Cedar Run	1 23	7 30
8 55	2 15	Waterville	2 15	8 27
8 00	1 45	Jersey Shore	2 45	9 00
7 35	1 12	Newberry Junc.	3 15	9 35
7 25	1 05	Williamsport	3 25	9 45
A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.

Cowanesque Branch.

24	6	8	STATIONS.	1	7	23
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
6 00	5 35	8 50	Ar. Corning Dp	10 35	6 20	6 30
4 28	4 40	8 10	Lawrenceville	11 15	7 07	8 13
3 38	4 17	7 48	Nelson	11 37	7 30	9 10
3 10	4 03	7 37	Elkland	11 50	7 42	9 40
3 00	3 58	7 32	[illegible]	11 55	7 48	9 51
2 22	3 45	7 [illegible]	[illegible]ners	12 07	8 00	10 20
2 26	3 42	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 10	8 05	10 23
2 03	3 32	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	12 21	8 15	10 53
1 46	3 24		[illegible]	12 28	8 21	11 11
1 25	3 13		P[illegible]ook	12 37	8 31	11 23
1 19	3 1		[illegible]	12 40	8 33	11 40
1 05	3 0		[illegible]	12 45	8 40	11 55

FALL ... leaves Blossburg ... at 12:45 and arrives ... returning, it leaves ... nerville at 2:20 and ... m.

*Flag stations ... CONNE[CTIONS] ... N. Y. C. ... make close con[nections] ... West. Sleeping ... to Syracuse ... Lyons ... Boston, Rochester ... and St. Louis. Geneva ... & H. R. R. R. ... R. R. Dresden ... G. & C. Railway ... Elmira ... Corning ... and D. L. & W. R. R. ... Lawrence[ville] ... Jersey ... Williamsport ... Reading ... P. & R. R. ... port and ... G. R. B[RAYTON] ...

Addison & Pennsylvania R. R.

[illegible]

FRANK M. BAKER, Supt.

"Hello! Hello! Hello!!!"

"Well, what is it?"

"How is your mother, this morning?"

"Very much better, she had a real restful sleep last night; she is almost rid of her night-sweats, cough and nervousness, and is growing quite cheerful. How grateful we all are to you for that bottle of medicine."

"Don't speak of gratitude. What does the doctor say?"

"He says he never saw so wonderful a change in such a serious lung trouble. He still thinks we are giving his medicines. I don't like to tell him."

"That's right. He's an old friend, you know. I'm sure your mother will get well now; but you won't forget the name of the medicine, will you?"

"Never! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" are household words already, and it has come to stay. Do come and see what sunshine it has brought already, and let us thank you again for it."

"I will. Good bye."

The foregoing is a fair representation of a very common occurrence. "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured severe, lingering coughs and arrested Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, in thousands of cases after doctors have failed and other medicines have been tried and abandoned as useless. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money will be refunded.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents, by druggists.

ERIE RAILWAY.

STATIONS.	12* p.m.	2* p.m.	8* a.m.	10* a.m.	16* a.m.	24* p.m.
Susp. Bridge..Lv.	4.20	5.55	....	7.55	....	....
Niagara Falls	4.20	6.05	....	8.03	....	....
Buffalo	5.30	7.30	....	9.00	....	....
Dunkirk	3.35	....	....	7.05	....	....
Salamanca	5.35	....	5.32	8.45	....	....
Olean	6.10	....	6.04	9.00	....	....
Rochester....Lv.	5.20	8.15	....	9.45	....	....
Bath	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....
Hornellsville	8.40	10.93	8.02	12.01	6.00	4.00
Addison	9.33	10.30	....	1.02	6.53	4.59
Corning	9.54	11.24	9.06	1.23	7.15	5.21
Elmira	10.26	12.04	9.34	1.58	7.50	6.05
Waverly	10.59	....	10.03	2.18	8.32	6.42
Owego	11.31	1.07	10.36	2.52	9.03	7.21
Binghamton	12.15	1.46	11.16	3.31	9.45	8.10
	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.		
Albany	4.50	....	3.30	8.40	....	....
	p.m.					
Boston	12.10	....	9.55	6.15	....	....
Susquehanna	1.00	2.33	12.01	4.30	10.45	9.15
Carbondale...Arr.	2.35	2.35	....	5.45	....	....
Scranton....Arr.	11.54	11.54	....	9.15	....	....
Hancock	2.00	....	12.56	5.28	....	....
Honesdale...Arr.	10.16	....	....	8.20	....	....
Port Jervis	4.25	5.25	3.05	7.45	....	....
New York...Arr.	7.30	8.00	5.45	10.37	....	....
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		

Additional Local Trains Eastward.

No. 6 leaves Binghamton 7.10, Susquehanna 7.55, Carbondale 9.35, Scranton 11.54, Hancock 9.04, Honesdale 1.50, Port Jervis 12.15, arriving at New York 3.37 p.m.

No. 18 leaves Rochester 6.00 a.m., Bath 8.43, Corning 9.17, arriving at Elmira 10.00 a.m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1* a.m.	5* p.m.	7* p.m.	29* p.m.	3* a.m.	15* p.m.
New York....Lv.	9.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	
Port Jervis	12.20	6.00	8.49	10.30	11.50	
Honesdale	11.00	5.15				
Hancock	2.31	6.05		4.18	2.02	
Scranton D.	10.00	5.10				10.00
Carbondale...Lv.	11.00	5.40				11.10
Susquehanna	3.29	9.10	11.49	8.05	3.05	1.30
	p.m.	a.m.				
Boston....Lv.	11.00	8.30			3.00	
	a.m.	p.m.				
Albany.....Lv.	8.35	4.00			10.00	
Binghamton	4.10	9.49	12.26	6.50	3.55	2.20
Owego	4.43	10.23		7.34	4.39	3.03
Waverly	5.14	10.55		8.22	5.15	3.49
Elmira	5.53	11.28	1.58	9.08	5.51	4.25
Corning	6.24		2.24	9.49	6.17	5.06
Addison	6.82			10.18	6.51	5.36
Hornellsville	[illegible]					
Bath.........Arr.	7.29		5.09		8.10	
Rochester...Arr.	10.05		7.30		10.50	
Olean	10.06	3.17		3.22	10.33	
Salamanca...Arr.	10.45	3.54		4.00	11.12	
Dunkirk				6.00	1.10	
Buffalo	10.25		6.17	7.45	11.15	
Niagara Falls	12.11			8.29	12.15	
Susp. Bridge..Arr.	12.19		7.26		2.25	
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

Additional Local Trains Westward.

No. 11 leaves Susquehanna 5.55 p.m., Binghamton 7.01, Owego 7.54, Waverly 8.41, Elmira 9.27, Corning 10.30, Addison 11.05, Hornellsville 12.40 p.m.

No. 17 leaves Elmira 1.40 p.m., Corning 2.15, Bath 3.01, Rochester 5.55, arriving at Buffalo 7.45 p.m.

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

L. P. FARMER,
W. J. MURPHY, G. P. Agt., New York.
Gen'l Supt., Jersey City.
S. T. SEELY, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira.
[illegible]

TIOGA DIVISION.

Westward. 109	107	105	STATIONS.	Eastward. 102	104	106
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
5.43	9.50	6.15	Lv. Elmira Ar.	9.35	5.10	6.20
6.27	10.30	7.35	Millerton	8.58	4.15	5.38
7.07	11.15	9.10	Lawrenceville	8.17		5.00
7.46	11.53	11.05	Mansfield	7.31	2.15	4.14
8.10	12.33	1.00	Blossburg	7.05	1.15	3.47
	1.20	2.30	Ar. Hoytville Lv.		9.10	2.55
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Trains leave Blossburg for Morris Run at 6.00 and 9.20 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and leave Morris Run for Blossburg 6.45 and 10.20 a.m., and 3.15 p.m. S. T. SEELY, Div. Pass. Agent.

HOME AGAIN!

After an experience of thirty-three years in Elmira and three years on Wall street, New York, the greatest business street in America, I have reopened my own stores, 104 and 106 East Water street, Elmira, N. Y., with the largest and finest stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES

AND GROCERIES.

[illegible]

JOHN KENNEDY

104 & 106 East Water St.,

ELMIRA, N. Y.

PATENTS,

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can ... in less time and at less cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. ...

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fresh Shell and Tub Oysters and Clams

RECEIVED DAILY AT THE

PARLOR RESTAURANT

At Whitlock's ...

Out of the Way.

Jamie's feet are restless and rough,
Jamie's fingers come disarray,
Jamie can never make noise enough,
Jamie is told to get out of the way.

Out of the way of beautiful things,
Out of the way with his games and toys,
Out of the way with his sticks and strings,
Out on the street, with the other boys!

Easy to slip from home restraint,
Out of the mother care into the throng,
Out of the way of fret and complaint,
Out with the rush borne swiftly along!

Out of the way of truth and right,
Out with the bold, the reckless, the gay,
Out of purity into the night,
Mother, your boy is out of the way!

Out into darkness, crime and woe—
Mother, why do you weep to-day?
Weep that Jamie has sunk so low,
You who sent him out of your way.

Pray you, mother, to be forgiven!
And for your boy, too, pray, oh, pray!
For he is out of the way to heaven—
Yes, he is surely out of the way!

—*Youth's Companion.*

QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A Tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She," "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

This story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which were given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his marriage.

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson, at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allen extinguished the flames. Stella's mother was Spanish and she eloped with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the disgrace, and at about the same time Allan's mother died and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and adventure. Among ...

[illegible]

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV. Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was surprised by two of their scouts. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, he shot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of seventeen or eighteen men, their women and children, and a large number of cattle, with which they were removing to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the witch doctor and some of the Boers remained. The next morning, by a ruse, Quatermain and Indaba-zimbi were captured by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The corps of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only was saved alive and Quatermain preserved her by fighting a duel with and killing a Zulu chief for. The witch doctor had said that Quatermain was a spirit. The Zulus determined to kill him, but Indaba ... who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the witch doctor and Tota, the child. Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that they would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They crossed a broad desert, where there was no water, and at its end they became unconscious. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved when a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having ...

CHAPTER VII. Stella was accompanied by a woman called Hendrika, who was captured by baboons when a child and rescued by Stella's father. Hendrika and Indaba quarreled, and Hendrika objected to Quatermain's being taken to Stella's home, but was overruled. The home of Mr. Carson, who was sick at this time, was a number of white marble buildings, built like Zulu huts, only much larger. No one knew who built them; Carson found them ready to his hand when he settled there.

CHAPTER VIII is devoted to a description of Mr. Carson's place. He had a thousand natives with him, planted coffee, oranges, etc., and had educated his daughter, though she had never left the vicinity. Old mines were near, and Stella showed them to Quatermain, when a rather alarming encounter with baboons, who swarmed round about, occurred. Hendrika quelled the disturbance, and Indaba warned Quatermain of her, saying: "She is jealous of Stella, 'the Star,' and may do her harm if she becomes too much attached to you."

CHAPTER IX.—Describes the lovemaking of Quatermain and Stella. Hendrika became wildly jealous of Quatermain, and threatened him with evil if he took Stella away. Carson sanctioned the marriage and declared his end to be near.

CHAPTER X. Hendrika attempted to murder Quatermain in his sleep, but was foiled by Indaba. The marriage took place in full view of the natives, Mr. Carson officiating. Hendrika's deeds were told, and she was sent into the mountains, though Indaba and the natives urged that she be killed. She promised Quatermain that she had not yet done with him.

(CHAPTER X CONTINUED.)

We passed the rest of the night watching Hendrika. Presently she came to herself and struggled furiously to break the rein. But it was too strong even for her, and, moreover, Indaba-zimbi unceremoniously sat upon her to keep her quiet. At last she gave it up.

In due course the day broke—my marriage day. Leaving Indaba-zimbi to watch ... would-be murderess I went and fet[ched] ... natives ... [illegible]

... time, but when breakfast, which was rather a farce, was done, Mr. Carson sent for his head man and gave him certain orders.

We were to be married after the service which Mr. Carson held every Sunday morning in the large marble hut set apart for that purpose. The service began at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour all the natives on the place came up in troops, singing as they came, to be present at the wedding of the "Star." It was a pretty sight to see them, the men dressed in all their finery, and carrying shields and sticks in their hands, and the women and children bearing green branches of trees, ferns and flowers. At length, about half past nine, Stella rose, pressed my hand, and left me to my reflections. At a few minutes to ten she reappeared again with her father, dressed in a white veil, a wreath of orange flowers on her dark curling hair, a bouquet of orange flowers in her hand. To me she seemed like a dream of loveliness. With her came little Tota in a high state of glee and excitement. She was Stella's only bridesmaid. Then we all passed out towards the church hut. The bare space in front of it was filled with hundreds of natives, who set up a song as we came. But we went on into the hut, which was crowded with such of the natives as usually worshiped there. Here Mr. Carson, as usual, read the service, though he was obliged to sit down in order to do so. When it was done—and to me it seemed interminable—Mr. Carson whispered to me that he meant to marry us outside the hut in sight of all the people, so we went out and took our stand under the shade of a large tree that grew near the hut facing the bare space where the natives were gathered.

Mr. Carson held up his hand to enjoin silence. Then, speaking in the native dialect, he told them that he was about to make us man and wife after the Christian fashion and in the sight of all men. This done, he proceeded to read the marriage service over us, and very solemnly and beautifully he did it. We said the words, I placed the ring it was her father's signet ring, for we had no other—upon Stella's finger, and it was done.

Then Mr. Carson spoke. "Allan and ...

[illegible]

... make a marriage binding is, that it should be celebrated according to the custom of the country where the parties to it reside. It is according to the custom that has been in force here for fifteen years or more that you have been married in the face of all the people, and in token of it you will both sign the registry that I have kept of such marriages, among those of my own people that have adopted the Christian faith. Still, in case there should be any legal flaw, I again demand the solemn promise of you both that on the first opportunity you will cause this marriage to be re-celebrated in some civilized land. Do you promise?"

"We do," we answered.

Then the book was brought out and we signed our names. At first my wife signed hers "Stella" only, but her father bade her write it Stella Carson for the first and last time in her life. Then several of the indunas, or head men, including old Indaba-zimbi, put their marks in witness. Indaba-zimbi drew his mark in the shape of a little star, in humorous allusion to Stella's native name. That register is before me now as I write. That, with a lock of my darling's hair that lies between its leaves, is my dearest possession. There are all the names and marks as they were written many years ago beneath the shadow of the tree on Babyan Kraals in the wilderness, but alas! and alas! where are those who wrote them?

"My people," said Mr. Carson, when the singing was done and we had kissed each other before them all—"my people, Macumazahn and the Star, my daughter, are now man and wife, to live in one kraal, to eat of one bowl, to share one fortune till they reach the grave. Hear now, my people, you know this woman," and, turning, he pointed to Hendrika, who, unseen by us, had been led out of the prison hut.

"Yes, yes, we know her," said a little ring of head men, who formed the primitive court of justice, and after the fashion of natives had squatted themselves in a circle on the ground in front of us. "We know her; she is the white babyan woman; she is Hendrika, the body servant of the Star."

"You know her," said Mr. Carson, "but you do not know her altogether. Stand forward, Indaba-zimbi, and tell the people what came about last night in the hut of Macumazhan."

Accordingly old Indaba-zimbi came forward, and, squatting down, told his moving tale with much descriptive force and many gestures, finishing up by producing the great knife from which his watchfulness had saved me.

Then I was called upon, and in a few brief words substantiated his story; indeed my face did that in the sight of all men.

Then Mr. Carson turned to Hendrika, who stood in sullen silence, her eyes fixed upon the ground, and asked her if she had anything to say.

She looked up boldly and answered:

"Macumazahn has ... of the ... [illegible]

urging them to kill Hendrika at once or mischief would come of it.

At last matters got very bad, for two of the indunas came forward to drag her off to execution, and it was not until Stella fairly burst into tears that the sight of her grief, backed by Mr. Carson's orders and my own remonstrances, carried the day.

All this while Hendrika had been standing quite unmoved. At last the tumult stopped, and the leading induna called to her to go, promising that if ever she showed her face near the kraals again she should be stabbed like a jackal. Then Hendrika spoke to Stella in a low voice in English:

"Better let them kill me, mistress, better for all. Without you to love I shall go mad and become a babyan again."

Stella did not answer, and they loosed her. She stepped forward and looked at the natives with a stare of hate. Then she turned and walked past me, and as she passed whispered a native phrase in my ear, that, being literally translated, means, "Till another moon" but which has the same significance as the French "au revoir."

It frightened me, for I knew she meant that she had not done with me, and saw that our mercy was misplaced. Seeing my face change she ran swiftly from me, and as she passed Indaba-zimbi, with a sudden movement snatched her great knife from his hand. When she had gone about twenty paces she halted, looked long and earnestly on Stella, gave one loud cry as of anguish, and fled. A few minutes later we saw her far away, bounding up the face of an almost perpendicular cliff—a cliff that nobody except herself and the baboons could possibly climb.

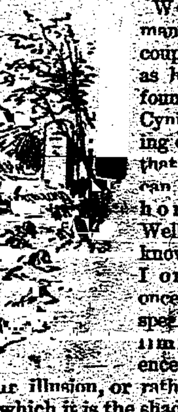
"Look," said Indaba-zimbi in my ear, "look, Macumazahn, there goes the babyan frau. But, Macumazahn, she will come back again. Ah, why will you not listen to my words? Have they not always been true words, Macumazahn?" and he shrugged his shoulders and turned away.

For a while I was much disturbed, but at any rate Hendrika was gone for the present, and Stella, my dear and lovely wife, was there at my side, and in her smiles I forgot my fears.

[illegible]

... we seek so continually and so rarely clasp.

CHAPTER XI.



WONDER if many married couples are quite as happy as we found ourselves. Cynics, a growing clan, declare that few illusions can survive a honeymoon. Well, I do not know about it, for I only married once, and can but speak from my limited experience. But certainly our illusion, or rather the great truth of which it is the shadow, did survive, as to this day it survives in my heart.

But complete happiness is not allowed in this world even for an hour.

Three days after our wedding Mr. Carson had a stroke. It had been long impending, now it fell. We came into the center hut to dinner and found him lying speechless. At first I thought that he was dying, but this was not so. On the contrary, within four days he recovered his speech and some power of movement. But he never recovered his memory, though he still knew Stella, and sometimes myself. Curiously enough he remembered little Tota best of all three, though occasionally he thought that she was his own daughter in her childhood, and would ask her where her mother was. This state of affairs lasted for some seven months. The old man gradually grew weaker, but he did not die. Of course his condition quite precluded the idea of our leaving Babyan Kraal till all was over. This was the more distressing to me because I had a nervous presentiment that Stella was incurring danger by staying there, and also because the state of her health rendered it desirable that we should reach a civilized region as soon as possible.

At length the end came very suddenly. We were sitting one evening by Mr. Carson's bedside in his hut, when to our astonishment he sat up and spoke.

"I hear you," he said. "Yes, yes, I forgive you. Poor woman! you too have suffered," and he fell back dead.

I have little doubt that he was addressing his lost wife, some vision of whom had flashed across his dying senses. Stella, of course, was overwhelmed with grief at her loss. Till I came her father had been her sole companion, and therefore, as may be imagined, the tie between them was much closer than is usual even in the case of father and daughter. So deeply did she mourn that I began to fear for the effect upon her health. Nor were we the only ones to grieve; all the natives on the settlement called Mr. Carson "father," and as a father they lamented him. The air resounded with the wailing of women, and ... about with ... the sun had ... the Star ... Indaba-zimbi alone ... [illegible]

... lived in his shadow. He had received them when they were outcasts and wanderers without a mat to lie on, or a blanket to cover them, and they had grown fat in his shadow. Then he had died, and the Star, their father's daughter, had married me, Macumazahn, and they had believed that I should take their father's place, and let them live in my shadow. What should they do when there was no one to protect them? The tribes were kept from attacking them by fear of the white man. If he went, they would be eaten up," and so on. Alas! there was but too much foundation for their fears.

I returned to the huts at mid-day to get some dinner. Stella said that she was going to pack during the afternoon, so I did not think it necessary to caution her about going out alone, as I did not wish to allude to the subject of Hendrika and the baboons unless I was obliged to. I told her, however, that I would come back to help her as soon as I could get away. Then I went down to the native kraals to sort out such cattle as had belonged to Mr. Carson from those which belonged to the Kaffirs, for I proposed to take them with us. It was a large herd, and the business took an incalculable time. At length, a little before sundown, I gave it up, and leaving Indaba-zimbi to finish the job, got on my horse and rode homewards.

Arriving, I gave the horse to one of the stable boys, and went into the central hut. There was no sign of Stella, though the things she had been packing lay about the floor. I passed first into our sleeping hut, thence one by one into all the others, but still saw no sign of her. Then I went out, and calling to a Kaffir in the garden asked him if he had seen his mistress.

He answered "yes." He had seen her carrying flowers walking towards the graveyard, holding the little white girl—my daughter—as he called her, by the hand, when the sun stood "there," and he pointed to a spot in the horizon where it would have been about an hour and a half before. "The two dogs were with them," he added. I turned and ran towards the graveyard, which was about a quarter of a mile from the huts. Of course there was no reason to be anxious—evidently she had gone to lay the flowers on her father's grave. And yet I was anxious.

When I got near the graveyard I met one of the natives, who, by my orders, had been set round the kraals to watch the place, and noticed that he was rubbing his eyes and yawning. Clearly he had been asleep. I asked him if he had seen his mistress, and he answered that he had not, which under the circumstances was not wonderful. Without stopping to reproach him, I ordered the man to follow me, and went on to the graveyard. There, on Mr. Carson's grave, lay the drooping flowers which Stella had been carrying, and there in the fresh mold was the spoor of Tota's veldschoen, or hide slipper. But where were ... graveyard and called ... [illegible]

"I know it because I saw her, Macumazahn. She is disguised, she is dressed up in baboon skins, and her face is stained dark. But though she was a long way off I knew her by her size, and I saw the white flesh of her arm when the skins slipped aside. She has come back, Macumazahn, with all the baboons in the world, and she has come back to do evil. Now do you understand why you should trek?"

"Yes," I said, "though I don't see how she and the baboons can harm us. I think that it will be better to go. Necessary we can camp the wagons somewhere for a while on the journey. Hearken, Indaba-zimbi, say nothing of this to the star. I will not have her frightened. And hearken again. Speak to the head men, and see that watchers are set all around the huts and gardens, and I kept there to-night. To-morrow we will get the wagons ready, and the next day we will trek."

He nodded his white lock and went to do my bidding, leaving me not a little disturbed—unreasonably so, indeed. It was a strange story. That this woman had the power of conversing with baboons I knew. That was not so very wonderful, seeing that the Bushmen claim to be able to do the same thing, and she had been nurtured by them. But that she had been able to muster them, and by the strength of her human will and intelligence muster them in order to forward her ends of revenge, seemed to me so incredible that after reflection my fears grew light. Still I determined to trek.

So I went into Stella, and without saying a word to her of the baboon story, told her I had been thinking matters over, and had come to the conclusion that it was our duty to follow her father's instructions to the letter, and leave Babyan Kraals at once. Into all our talk I need not enter, but the end of it was that she agreed with me, and declared that she could quite well manage the journey.

Nothing happened to disturb us that night, and on the following morning I was up early making preparations. The despair of the people when they learned that we were going to leave them was something quite pitiable. I could only console them by declaring that we were ...

[illegible]

... swered by another, and then I saw that scores of baboons were hidden about among the rocks on either side, and were slowly swinging themselves down to bar the path. To go on unarmed as I was would be useless. I should only be torn to pieces as the dogs had been. So I turned and fled back toward the huts. As I drew near I could see that my messenger had roused the settlement, for natives with spears and kerries in their hands were running up towards the kraals. When I reached the hut I met old Indaba-zimbi, who wore a very serious face.

"So the evil has fallen, Macumazahn," he said.

"It has fallen," I answered.

"Keep a good heart, Macumazahn," he said again. "She is not dead, nor is the little maid, and before they die we shall find them. Remember this, Hendrika loves her. She will not harm her or allow the babyans to harm her. She will try to hide her away from you that is all."

"Pray God that we may find her," I groaned. "The light is going fast."

"The moon rises in three hours," he answered. "We will search by moonlight. It is useless to start now; see, the sun sinks. Let us get the men together, eat and make things ready. Hamba gachle; Hasten slowly, Macumazahn."

As there was no help I took his advice. I could eat no food, but I packed some up to take with us, and made ready ropes and a rough kind of litter. If we found them they would scarcely be able to walk. Ah! if we found them! How slowly the time passed! It seemed hours before the moon rose. But at last it did rise.

Then we started. In all we were about a hundred men, but we only mustered five guns between us, my elephant roer and four that had belonged to Mr. Carson.

(To be continued.)

Social Features of Pernambuco.

Antipathies of race do not seem to exist in Brazil. Full-blooded negroes as well as mulattoes are to be found in government offices conducting the details of administration. They hold clerkships in the mercantile houses and ...

[illegible]

... moved from them by the same barriers of social exclusion which separate the whites from the lowest blacks are the laboring negroes, many of them scarred and tattooed like native Africans. The educated blacks and mulattoes, when they are able to dress in European style like the whites, are accepted in Brazil by the governing race on terms of social equality. Both affinities and antipathies of race are less potent than they are in America.

A striking proof of this fact was afforded at a wedding celebrated in a protestant chapel. The bride was a full-blooded negro dressed in white, with a large pair of kid gloves on her swarthy hands, and a bouquet of bright flowers carried with no lack of grace. The bridegroom was attired in black, with white gloves, and carried another bouquet. Three friends, less elaborately dressed, accompanied them as witnesses a man and a woman standing with the bride and another man re-enforcing the bridegroom. The minister performed the ceremony with solemnity in the presence of a congregation of seventy-five people of every shade of color, including many whites. When the pair had clasped hands and promised to stand together until life's end the company pressed forward to offer congratulations. The bride was kissed by everybody—black, brown, maroon, drab, pale-gray, and lily-white. There were Portuguese ladies of irreproachable social position, but they kissed the bride twice on the mouth and congratulated the bridegroom with unaffected heartiness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The All-Gone Sensation.

A great many people are unable to ride on elevator cars on account of the feeling that their hearts and souls are being pulled out of them when the machine starts to drop. People with heart affection are frequently forbidden by their physicians to ride in the cars, and it is disagreeable to thousands who ride in spite of it to save time and legs in the big buildings of the city.

A well-known lawyer, who has a very level head at most times, admits that his head feels empty when the elevator starts down, but claims to have discovered a very simple mechanical trick by which he avoids the all-gone feeling. He is willing have it suggested to his fellow mortals annonymously and in no other way.

"I take a long breath," he said to a Philadelphia *Inquirer* reporter, "just as I step on the elevator, and hold it with a tight pressure. Then, just as the elevator begins to sink, I let it out exactly with the motion of the car. The quicker the car starts the quicker and harder I press out the air, and I don't feel as if my soul had flown out of my collar; in fact, I can avoid the least disagreeable sensation."

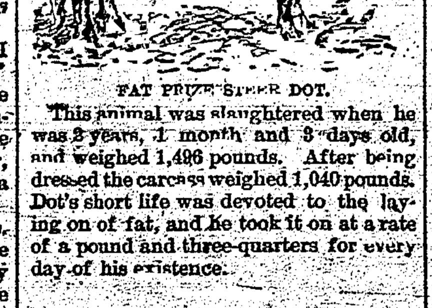
Another gentleman who tried the experiment vouched for the results in his case. "Don't imagine that you have to blow so that everybody else in the car can hear you," he said. "All you need to do is to ... breath tightly and let it go ... out ... I think the ... to the sudden ... heart and head ... of air in the breath ... pressure ..." [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK.

THE GREAT AND GROWING ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

"Only the Breath Wasted"—Shall We Raise Geese?—Farm Horses and Colts—Dishorning Cattle—The Western Beef Industry—Incubator Chickens—Prize Steer Dot.

Here is a picture of the steer Dot, that took the prize at the last fat stock show in Chicago. Dot ... the Aberdeen Angus breed.



FAT PRIZE STEER DOT.

This animal was slaughtered when he was 2 years, 1 month and 3 days old, and weighed 1,496 pounds. After being dressed the carcass weighed 1,040 pounds. Dot's short life was devoted to the laying on of fat, and he took it on at a rate of a pound and three-quarters for every day of his existence.

Shall We Raise Geese?

To tell the naked truth, I could not say that my wife's little flock of geese ever did me or my grass any visible harm; at any rate not enough to complain about. They never required any attention, seldom anybody would steal them, and we were never troubled about feeding them. They seemed to be a self supporting bird. They furnish us a fat gosling once in a while and new nice feathers all along to keep up our pillows and make new ones for the children. So that I acquiesced very quietly to my wife's ruling and better judgment. It seems to me that every farmer in the country should have his small flock of geese, especially when he has a running stream for them to dis...

[illegible]

The waste of the mill ... in the support of the geese and ducks. They in turn aided considerably in clothing and educating the children. These are little things, but you must remember it takes little things and many of them to run a country. Some farmers' families derive all of their pin money from their feathers and poultry and eggs, and are as happy as larks in the enjoyment of such things as they need. Feed fewer dogs and use a little more economy.—M. in Tennessee Farmer.

The W[estern] Beef Industry.

[Extract from paper read by Hon. Elijah Tilley before the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' association.]

Another cheering indication is the interest farmers are taking in the introduction of good beef blood into their herds. The difference in price between high and low grade steers is becoming more marked every year, and if we have to compete with the states farther east we must bring our cattle up to the standard to which they have theirs. The market for prime cattle is always good, and we must remember in breeding and feeding that the cattle of the plains come into competition with our medium cattle and tend to lower the price, while they would not affect the price of prime cattle, and there would be less cause to cry out regarding said price.

Taking it altogether, I consider the outlook very flattering for the future. The day of the large ranch and the scrub steer is past, and with the cessation of their competition and more careful breeding, buying and feeding on our part, we may look forward to more prosperous times in the future to repay us for the present and past depressions and discouragements. God speed the day.

Incubator Chickens.

Without entering into any dispute with incubator men I wish to say that to secure the best results you cannot use a male that is hatched by any other means than by its mother hen. The warmth producing incubation, being imparted by flesh and blood to the egg in the open, is a far different process from the heating of confined air and confining the eggs therein, giving the embryo two puffs of breath per day of open air when the eggs are being turned. I leave all theory aside. I say for myself, I want no male to sire my chickens that owes its life solely to an incubator. I believe an incubator hatched chick cannot as a rule be grown as large. I believe an incubator hatched hen will not lay as large an egg as she was hatched from, the same coming from a naturally born hen. But in the early season, that you may have fowls for early exhibitions and winter produce of eggs for kitchen use, you may and are compelled to use incubators, for at that time there are few sitting hens.—I. K. Felch.

Farm Horses and Colts.

Keep the work harness of farm horses in good repair and ... horses work better in whole, well fitting harness than in broken ... ones, and there is ... [illegible]

ONLY THE BREATH WASTED.

Utilized from His Horns to the Tip of His Tail.

The blood of the beef animal is caught and sold to make albumen for sugar refiners and other manufacturers, one use of it being the cheap substitute for hard rubber and other plastic materials used in the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Next the hide is taken off, and after the meat is dressed the contents of the stomach are removed and dried and baled for manure, and the stomach itself is prepared as tripe. The hide goes to the tanner, the head is skinned and denuded of flesh for the sausage maker, the horns are knocked off and go to the comb maker, who knocks out the pith and sells it to the glue manufacturer, who is ever ready to take all the refuse from any part of the steer.

The horny coverings of hoofs are almost as useful as the horns for making buttons, etc., and the feet make oil and glue. The shinbones make the finest of bone handles for various purposes, and all the remainder of the bony structure which the butcher is unable to sell with the meat finds its way eventually to the manufacturer of bone fertilizer and bone black. With the bones there is usually considerable marrow, grease and glue stock, all of which is used by the bone men in various ways. A few of the tails are absorbed in cold weather in the manufacture of ox tail soup, but usually "the tail goes with the hide," and becomes spoiled for domestic use while lying around the tannery.

Every scrap of the skin of the animal, even the pate, as the skin of the head is called, is used in one way or another; and the refuse of the tanneries forms an important part of the income of the establishments. This explains why large establishments with facilities and arrangements to utilize all these parts, and with labor saving machinery for the various operations of slaughtering, etc., can pay all expenses, including freight two ways, out of what mainly goes to waste in ordinary butchering operations, when only a beef or two per day is killed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

[illegible]

... regularly fed with hay three times each day, while the grain ration, given at noon and night, consisting of oats, bran and a little cracked corn, weighed only one-third of a pound to each sheep per day. At the end of thirty days, on Feb. 1, the lambs were reweighed (at the same time of day as before) and showed an average gain of 5 3-5 pounds each in weight.

This is apparently nothing extraordinary; but it is really an increase of over 10 per cent. on their original weight in thirty days. The grain ration, it will be observed, was very small indeed, and designed for a healthful growth, and not for fattening purposes. Mutton sheep are fed at least four or five times as much grain, and that of a ... nature, when they are being fitted for the market. But a lot of ram lambs fed and treated in a similar way did even better. They made an average gain of nearly seven pounds each, or nearly 11 per cent on their original weight. One lamb—a small one weighing but fifty-four and one-quarter pounds—made the phenomenal growth of ten pounds, or an increase of over 18 per cent. in the thirty days. L. W. Peet in Rural New Yorker.

Dishorning Cattle.

The question of whether or not it is cruel to dishorn cows is now before the Scotch courts, the defense being that it is necessary to cut off the horns of Irish and Canadian cattle to keep them from goring each other in the feeding courts used in Scotland during the winter. One witness testified that experience had converted him to favor dishorning, and that he now practices it with all his Guernsey cows, who seem to suffer little pain from the operation and the quality of whose milk is not affected by it. The English courts have held that the practice was a cruel one.

Points of Interest.

The better farmers of the present day are beginning to prize the mule above the ox or the horse for farm work. A pair of twelve hundred pound mules are worth from five to six hundred dollars to any farmer.

Farmers who a few years ago stocked their fish ponds with carp are now changing to the European brown trout, finding that a much preferable table fish.

I do not want a kicking cow, says John Gould, but I do want to see one with nerve enough to, when abused, kick her abuser into the furthest corner of the barn so severely that when he arrives there he will understand she has the better developed brain.

Raise all the colts you can. It is an ancient saying that one strong, gentle, old mare has paid off the mortgage on many a poor man's farm.

Every farmer may and ought to have a fish pond on his premises. It will help take away that lack of variety which is the worst feature of farm diet.

The Clyde horse and the English Shire are both descended from the old Flanders horse, which used to be the war ... Europe before gunpowder was i[nvented] ... It was of immense size and ... [illegible]

Black Rot.

... Mr. E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society ... Williams reports further as follows: "I think there have been two or three periods of attack. The season has been wet and hot ... [illegible]

Work for Women.

... are taking the risk of precarious weather, wet and dry seasons, etc., the poultry business stands in advance of either of those occupations. Eggs will always sell and a fine fat chick is always wanted. If it is possible, keep some distinct breed, as the keeping costs no more ... [illegible]

A few superstitions ... among them are these: You must on no account sing before breakfast, or you will surely weep before supper. If, however, you are so careless as to forget yourself to the extent of humming a bar or two you must quickly pronounce the mysterious formula ... and that will immediately put to flight any evil spirits that are lurking about.

Should you tumble against a loose ... [illegible]

... Death! said the circle of indunas ... "Death!" repeated the head induna ... "If you save her, my father, we will slay her with our own hands. She is a baboon woman, a devil woman, ah, yes, we have heard of such before; let her be slain before she works more evil." ... Then it was that Stella stepped forward and begged for Hendrika's life in moving terms. She pleaded the savagery of the woman's nature, her long service, and the affection that she had always shown toward her ... [illegible]

"You should have spoken of this before, Allan," he said. "I ... did wrong to attempt to civilize this wicked and revengeful creature ... [illegible]

My wife and Tota had been carried off by the baboons. As yet they had not been killed, for if so their remains would have been found with those of the dogs. They had been carried off. The brutes, acting under the direction of the woman ... Hendrika had dragged them away to ... den, there to keep them till they died or kill them.

For a moment I literally staggered beneath the burden of the shock. Then I roused myself from my despair. I bade the natives run and alarm the people at the kraals, telling them to come armed ... [illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

FRED G. ELLIOTT, FRANK CONEVERY, Editors and Proprietors.

LAWS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar.
C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner.
C. H. DEWITT, Mainesburg, Pa.

ACCORDING to the Republican Philadelphia *Telegraph* the worst part of the McKinley tariff bill is "that it at once places in peril the protective policy and threatens the defeat of the party of protection."

PROF. RICHARD M. SMITH, of Columbia College, who is the author of a work on emigration and immigration, was before the Congressional Sub-Committee on Immigration at New York the other day. Mr. Smith favors the plan of placing a high head tax on emigrants. He believes this would tend to decrease undesirable immigration.

THERE is no escape for dyers of woolens and other textile fabrics under McKinley's monopoly tariff bill. All colors and dyestuffs are to be taxed at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. Alizarine assistant, or "Turkey red oil," which is now on the free list, is to be taxed at the rate of 40 cents a gallon. The Coal Tar Combination must be "protected."

QUAY'S Republican State Committee is indignant at Democratic criticism and has declared for Quay and reform. Honest men all know what a vigorous policy of reform Quay will inaugurate. If he really thinks of going in the reform business he should attempt to reform himself. There is a wonderful field for missionary work in this direction. He could make a good commencement by either denying or affirming the New York *World's* damaging charges.

THE Washington correspondent of the GAZETTE writes: "The absurdities of the Republican tariff bill become daily more apparent. The country asks of Congress a material reduction of the revenues of the government, and this monstrosity, which Mr. Carlisle has shown will increase the revenues about $4,000,000 per annum, is tendered them by the Republicans of the House. There is only one good thing about this bill, and that is, it will furnish a lot of tip-top Democratic campaign material for the coming Congressional fight."

THE reason why the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia are so interested in preventing the increase in the duty on carpet wools is because more carpets are made in Philadelphia than in all of Great Britain combined and it is feared that an increase in duty will cut down the present demand by causing an increase in price.—*Philadelphia Press.* The manufacturers of ingrain carpet say that the change in duty proposed in the McKinley bill will increase the price of their products from 50 to 99 cents a yard and practically wipe out their business, silencing 4,000 looms and enforcing idleness upon 30,000 workmen.

THE rumors about crookedness in connection with the awarding of the contract for taking seals in Alaskan waters, have all been revived by a newspaper publication charging Secretary Windom and at least one other member of the Cabinet, with having taken enormous bribes from the parties that secured the contract. The thing has had a snaky appearance from the first, and the indications now are that somebody is going to get into trouble before it is done with. Mr. Windom's business associates during the two or three years he spent in New York City before becoming Secretary of the Treasury were not such as to inspire confidence.

TO-DAY, the first day of May, will be celebrated throughout the industrial world by more or less enthusiastic demonstrations in behalf of the international labor movement. The movement, which was inaugurated by the International Labor Congress on July 14, 1889, embraces the [illegible] Limitation of the [illegible] hours; prohibition [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] from Washington [illegible] Philadelphia *Times* [illegible] says [illegible] er [illegible] has been [illegible] some time [illegible] true but it will meet [illegible] Senate. There has been an understanding between the party leaders on both sides that the House was to pass the bill knowing it would not become a law. The Senate Finance Committee is preparing a tariff bill and as soon as the McKinley measure comes to them after its passage in the House they will offer their bill as a substitute and the whole matter will be settled in a conference between the Senate and the House.

THE Philadelphia *Times* asks: "What [illegible] McKinley have for the [illegible] of the country [illegible]"

[illegible]

"IT [illegible] all honesty [illegible] says Auditor-General McCamant, who is a [illegible] of the State Revenue Commission. "Our commission is now endeavoring to work out the taxation problem and will strive to hear patiently and fully the statements and claims of all interests involved. The grangers are in a condition of unrest and are truly to be pitied. A farmer who has his land and property mortgaged, unless he has other sources of revenue, as matters now exist throughout the Commonwealth, can scarcely be expected to lighten his burden of debt with the income derived from the sale of the produce of his farm. We must give him relief in the matter of reduction of taxation, and I can assure you everything that can be done consistently will be."

"MR. QUAY has already nominated his man for Governor," says the New York *Saturday Globe*. "He cannot withdraw him or desert him. To do so is retreat and ruin. He must win everything or lose everything. If he nominates him it is now apparent that he must encounter an opposition in his own party which all the money of all the corporations and monopolies at his back cannot overcome. Should he run himself, or name his man Wanamaker, or any other man known to be his, the situation would be the same. Mr. Quay has before him this year the struggle of his life. Unless he shall be able to nominate and elect the candidate fixed upon two years ago, the candidate whom every child in the Commonwealth knows to be his candidate, he must retire from the heavy game he has been playing, considerably worse than bankrupt."

AT a recent agricultural meeting at Honesdale, Hon. Holloway L. Stevens in an address to farmers as to their duty in selecting proper representatives for the Legislature said: "To explain to you the difference between this State and New York State, where the corporations have to pay taxes in proportion to the amount of property they possess, I will cite an instance related to me by a former Wayne county farmer, who moved into New York State and bought a farm of 185 acres. I asked him what his taxes were on his farm, and he replied that his taxes altogether amounted to two dollars and eighty cents. His taxes in this county on a farm of like value would have been thirty dollars. I asked him why his taxes were so low there. 'Why,' said he, 'the Erie railroad, the pipe line and the telegraph line run through our township and they are taxed as they should be in your State.' That is the secret."

THE following from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, a paper representing two of the leading industries of the country, shows that thinking business men are giving the subject of tariff reform careful attention: "It is certainly supreme folly to close our eyes to the storm that is brewing, and that already shows clearly above the horizon, and that, unless greater moderation in the demands for protection be very promptly shown, will gather such force that it will sweep away suddenly even the moderate protection which is absolutely necessary to the very existence of some young industries and to the growth of others, and will by suddenly precipitating new conditions upon the industry of the country, cause irreparable injury. It is quite time our war taxes should go, and that the good of the country, rather than the enrichment of a few favored ones, should be the object of our national legislation." Tariff reform and only that will avert the threatened danger to some of the young industries of the United States.

THE monopoly protection *Agitator* says the GAZETTE omitted the imports of wool, amounting to $18,000,000, in the list mentioned last week. Of course it did. This wool cannot be grown in this country and cannot be said to be a competitor of the agricultural products of the United States. If the farmers of Tioga county should raise hot-house figs, bananas, cocoanuts, etc., for the home market, there might be some excuse for calling them agricultural imports which threaten the farmers of this country. Will the *Agitator* please inform us how many figs, bananas and cocoanuts the farmers of Pennsylvania raised last year? And will it tell the farmers how much butter, cheese, eggs, wheat and flour were imported during the same time? After it has done this it should then tell the farmers how much butter, cheese, eggs, wheat and flour were exported in 1889. These figures will show that our imports, so called agricultural—including tropical fruits and nuts—amounted to $56,630,335, while our exports of agricultural produce, no tropical fruits and nuts included, amounted to $599,507,055. These figures tell whether the home market is sufficient for the farmer, and whether he will be benefited by an increase of the duty on farm produce.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK, who is occupying the apparently useless post of Secretary of Agriculture, has issued an address to the farmers. It is filled with nonsensical rot about the benefits derived by the farmer from the present high tariff. The Philadelphia *Times* says: "It is a prosy rehash of regulation campaign arguments which have been answered and exploded hundreds of times by facts, figures and the practical and embarrassing experience of the farmers in every section of the country. * * * [illegible]

[illegible] are getting their eyes open.

THEY INJURE THE CAUSE.

Bradford county is about as overwhelmingly Republican as Tioga, but the few Democrats within her borders are of the "never say die" sort, and always go into a fight as if they expected to elect [illegible].—WELLSBORO GAZETTE.

Yet we have [illegible] that they do not circulate [illegible] don't pay for a paper when [illegible] That kind of a [illegible]—*Towanda Argus.*

[illegible] who don't pay for th[illegible]

[illegible]

PROTECTION AND BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible] Republican Rule—The Republican Bill.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle publishes in *The Forum* for May a review of political events since the last Presidential election, his aim being to show that the Republican party conducted the last campaign in order to procure the offices, and the Democratic party in order to further the principle of tariff reform. He argues that both gained what they struggled for; the Republicans have the offices, and the Democrats see the principle for which they contended gaining in popular favor every day. He summarizes the pending legislation, which if passed would not only exhaust the surplus, but would require new and heavier taxation and he points out how the Republican party cannot carry out two opposing promises that it made—first, its promises to the people that it would reduce the tariff, and second, its promises to protected manufacturers, and to pensioners that it would increase taxation for their benefit.

It is true, as stated by Senator Dawes, that the issue between the two parties was clearly and sharply defined in the last campaign, but it is not true that the Democratic policy went down "before the current of popular disapproval." The Republican party was contending for the offices, and it got them. The Democratic party was contending for a great principle which lies at the foundation of every government that recognizes the right of a citizen to the earnings of his own labor, and it received the approval of a majority of the people. Why it was that the offices were given to one party and the approval to the principle of the other, is a question that could be easily answered by a reference to the manipulation of voters by political managers in certain close and doubtful States.

Senator Dawes says: "The Republican party declared unequivocally for tariff reform, and for a reduction of the treasury receipts to those actual expenditures that a rigid economy alone will justify." If the Senator really believes this pledge will be redeemed in accordance with the obvious meaning of its terms, he has that kind of faith that removes mountains. Up to the present time there are certainly no indications that the revenue will be reduced as it ought to be, or that economy will be practiced in any department of the government. On the contrary, it is evident that if the policy so far pursued is continued, the whole revenue that can be collected under the laws as they now exist will be insufficient to meet the extraordinary demands that will be made upon the Treasury. The surplus will be reduced, but taxation will be increased on many important articles. A mere enumeration of the bills now pending in Congress for the appropriation of money and for the creation of liabilities to be discharged in the future, would be sufficient to show the extravagant policy of the party in power; and it is evident that if only a small percentage of these bills should be passed, the existing surplus would be exhausted and a reduction of the revenue postponed for many years. If any considerable number of them are passed, additional taxation will be necessary, or the public debt will have to be increased.

The Republican tariff policy as defined and advocated by Senator Dawes and the school of economists which now dominate that party, has already reduced many of our most important manufacturing industries to the verge of bankruptcy, while its disastrous effects upon the agricultural interests of the country have been so general that the wail of the farmer is heard in every part of the land. There has never been a time in our history when there was so much discontent and so little prospect of improvement as there is now, among those classes that ought to be prosperous. It is not the wage-earner alone that sends his petitions and complaints to Congress and its committees. Nearly every trade, occupation and profession is organized to formulate and present its demand for relief, and the Republican party responds to their appeals by proposing to extend and strengthen the protective system of taxation under which they have been reduced to their present condition. This, and the appropriation of public money out of the Treasury for the benefit of a few favorite classes, is the only remedy it proposes. The evils resulting from thirty years of protection are to be cured by more protection, and the overburdened tax-payers are to be relieved by having their forced contributions given away to wealthy individuals and corporations engaged in the foreign carrying trade.

Since the organization of the government there have never been, during the same length of time, so many removals for purely political reasons as have been made since the fourth day of March, 1889; and the process is still going on as rapidly as victims can be found. The claim that "to the victors belong the spoils," has never in our history been so vigorously asserted or so relentlessly enforced by a party in power, and yet the pretense of devotion to the cause of civil-service reform has been all the time ostentatiously proclaimed to the country. It is true that nobody is deceived by this pretense, but still it is an affront to the intelligence of the people that ought not to be tolerated.

The Republican party came into power burdened with obligations which it finds itself unable to discharge, and the most difficult problem it now has to solve, is how to reward its friends and pay even a small part of its political debts without [illegible] out of power [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] or the wealthy owner of [illegible]

[illegible]

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

[illegible] Duties on Carpet Wools Will [illegible] the Mills.

Superintendent James W. Barker, of the Norristown Carpet Mills, has written a letter to the Norristown *Herald*, in answer to an article in that paper, in which he points out very clearly the absurdity of the proposed increase of the duty on carpet wools in the McKinley tariff bill, and the evil effects which would follow such an increase. Mr. Barker says:

"The question of importance before the country is can we supply ourselves with a low grade wool such as is used in carpets. In your article, taken from the New York *Tribune*, you say it could be done, and would require fifty to sixty million more sheep than we have at the present to do it.

"I will not enter into the question at all as to climate, but I ask, What are we to do for the present? Send our hands West with a pair of sheep and let them stay until they increase a hundred fold?

"The proposed alteration of the duties on wool will close most of our mills for a time and cause an increase in carpets from 23 cents to 40 cents per running yard, according to quality. It will partly destroy one of the largest industries in the world to build up an industry that will not employ or pay the wages of the one destroyed.

"The increased cost of wool would enable England to supply this country with all the *best* grades of goods, and leave the manufacturers here to make only low and inferior articles, and also place out of reach of the peoples good goods on account of their high cost. The present outlook of trade is bad on account of overproduction; the markets are glutted with goods from the recent failures.

"In conclusion: This country may be able to produce all her wool; she may be able to supply all her needs in works of art and literature, and all the necessaries of life; but that is in the far-off future. The nation's prosperity will be greater if we take what we can of other nations' raw materials to supply our large industries and develop our own gradually; to put the brakes down too tight will cause a loss and destroy that which has taken years to build up."

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The Country Devastated for Miles—Hundreds of Homeless Families.

The levees at Bayou Sara, above New Orleans, and fifteen other important dykes in Southern Louisiana broke last week and a vast extent of country was flooded. The Morganza levee, which cost $250,000, broke and the planters fear that the growing crops will be ruined if the flood continues. The State has asked for Federal aid. It is estimated that damages [illegible] have been caused by the present floods in the Mississippi Valley. Further breaks in the levees are reported.

A dispatch says the real condition of things in the overflowed district is just coming to light. No pen is equal to the task of picturing the devastation of the country or the desolation of the people. There is ruin and devastation on every side. In Coupee parish the destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above the water; not a levee unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned, and from the meagre reports received from the interior it is quite probable human life has been sacrificed to the flood.

As the relief steamer Dacotah passed down within fifty yards of the flooded district last week Wednesday evening, the full extent of the disaster could be seen. The small stretches of levee still standing were crowded with men, women and children side by side with cows, horses and mules. In an old raised gin-house 500 negroes were found huddled together. Their condition was pitiful. They were afraid of their lives, and were piteously begging to be taken to some place of safety. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs.

Wherever the Dacotah discovered a scene like this the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water, actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food for days. Their gaunt forms contrasted strangely with their surroundings.

The river boats have so far rescued and carried to high land 2,500 persons, a majority of them colored, and between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle. Not over 4,500 people in all have left by boat or rail. The heaviest loss so far has been in cattle, of which about one-third in the flooded districts have been drowned, with chances of more being lost through the water or starvation. There has been no authenticated loss of life, but many narrow escapes, hundreds of people having been rescued from trees and house-tops.

Telegrams to Secretary Proctor state that over 5,000 persons in the flooded districts are in need of assistance. The Government will send supplies to these people.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Latest Information From All Quarters of the Globe.

—The wire worm is destroying wheat in portions of Kansas.

—A Philadelphia woman has been sent to prison on the charge of being a common scold.

—The Republican State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, Wednesday, June 25th.

—The [illegible] Odd Fellow's Lodge in [illegible] been organized at New [illegible]

[illegible]

—J. W. Orcutt, of Hanover, the wire fence swindler, who has swindled the farmers of York and Adams counties out of nearly $12,000 has been arrested in Hanover. He gave bail for a hearing.

—The Crawford county farmers will hold a convention the coming week to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The public road question is the one the farmers are keeping their eye upon.

[illegible]

—The sequel of the wild rush for Oklahoma has come in shape of starvation, for 800 families and the neighborhood cannot supply the deficiency. Other hundreds of poor people, mostly colored, are coming in daily. Aid is being sought from the cities of Southern Kansas.

—Rev. E. O. McKinley, for eighteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ligonier, Pa., has resigned because of dissensions in his congregation, which grew out of his saying the defeat of the Prohibition amendment last June was a greater calamity than the Johnstown flood disaster.

—A well-to-do farmer living near Shelburne, Ont., after drowning three of his children in a barrel of water one day last week, attempted to drown himself in a creek. Neighbors found him lying by the creek in a precarious condition. There are no hopes of his recovery. No cause is known for the awful deed.

—One of Stanley's most interesting letters is descriptive of the dwarfs of the great African forest. He says they are the oldest aristocracy in the world, with institutions dating back fifty centuries. They are ruled by a queen, a beautiful little woman, who was exceptionally kind to Stanley and his comrades. The dwarfs are of olive complexion, remarkably intelligent, ingenious artificers in iron and ivory, and probably the only monogamous race in Africa.

—Little Mary Buckman, the 10-year-old daughter of Hiram Buckman, of York, a well-to-do farmer, had an exciting experience with a huge snake one day last week. While gathering dandelions a large white wood snake darted at her from the trunk of a fallen tree. She screamed and ran toward the house, with the writhing serpent in hot pursuit. The big family bulldog heard the child scream and jumped the fence to her rescue. The snake fastened its fangs in the dog's hind leg and coiled its length around his body. The strangling dog succeeded in getting the snake around the neck, and the fight was soon over. The snake when measured was over eight feet long and thicker than a man's arm around the body.

—A great sensation has been created in Milwaukee, Wis., by the wife of Dr. Thomas Hatchard, one of the oldest and best known practitioners in the State, charging him with having cremated several live babies. She says, "Five times did I see him take live, crying, newly-born babies, build a red hot fire in a stove, and throw them inside and burn them up to the last vestige." The wife's statement is made under oath, and is the outcome of divorce proceedings instituted by Dr. Hatchard against his wife, who is nearly forty years his junior. She gives names of mothers whose illegitimate children were born in her husband's house, and is corroborated in several cases by evidence which cannot fail to substantiate her charges.

—The Deal family now residing in the town of Myersdale, Pa., is one hard to match. There are nine sons and seven daughters, all living. The father, Edward Deal, is 60 years of age, reads without glasses and labors every day at his trade, that of miller and millwright. The children were all born and reared on a farm in Somerset county. The sons have [illegible] eldest member of the family was 18 years of age when the youngest was born, so at that time there were eighteen places at table daily without company. Mr. Deal started in the woods of Pennsylvania a poor man, brought up and educated every member of his numerous family and today is counted rich, as are all his sons, who have gone into the world for themselves.

—A West Chester dispatch of last Thursday says: The demoralized condition of the farming industry in this section was demonstrated here to-day when Sheriff William Gallagher sold fourteen properties upon which he had levied, eleven of which were farms that a few years ago belonged to well-to-do husbandmen. No such sales of farm lands by a Sheriff of Chester county has been known for many years, and it had a decidedly depressing effect upon agriculturists all through the country. A number of the properties were sold to satisfy first mortgages, which the farmers were compelled to assume because of the depression in the price of farm products. The amount realized was $49,856. Not only is the Sheriff seizing property daily in the country, but to escape his band farmers are making assignments in surprising numbers. This is particularly the case in North Chester county, where, during the past three weeks, a dozen well-known farmers have been compelled to assign, and as many more are on the brink of failure.

SHE WANTS MORE "SKULE."

A Young Lady's Little Idea as to "Git an Eddicashun."

Editors Gazette:—Ellaket teeches us that little gurls should be seen and not hurd, but I think it was about time we was hurd in the matter of eddication at eny rate. I am a young miss of foreteen Summers and am tryin ter git eddication enuff ter teech skule. I dunno whether I'll make it out or knot, for we hev six months skule in the Winter and six months vacashun in the Summer. I larn amazin fast when thar's skule, but yer see durin vacashun I furgit sum much faster'n I larn, that it makes me hump around lively tew no enything. I'm behind now with all my stodys, cept my spellin, but then, that was allers my hobby, an I aint fur behind with my grammar. I take tew that just as naterally as a chicken duz tew water. What I want is more skule or the terms of skule differently arranged, that is, three months' skule in Winter an three in Summer, an thare's lots ov others here in Kennedy that's 'flicted in the same way. It seems ter me that the peeple ov Delmar pay skule tackes enuff so that we might hev two months mor skule durin the year. Coarse, I dunno nothin about it, an am furgittin that. But then that's just my opinyun, ye no. I apeel tew the County Superintendent, skule directors, and awl who air interested in skule. Look in ter this matter, ponder it over in yer minds and let [illegible] threw the columns of this paper what yer think about it.

M[illegible] PERPLEXITY.

[illegible]

Crooked Creek Chat.

[illegible]

Mrs. Olive Andrews, of Bolivar, N. Y., [illegible] with her sisters, Mrs. Hymes and Mrs. White.

Messrs. [illegible] Brown and S. J. Hayes have returned from a week's visit at Olean, N. Y.

Mr. Furman, of Mill Creek, has moved into the residence he recently purchased of Mr. J. Webster.

Mrs. S. B. Keeney visited relatives at Hammond last week.

Last Sunday Elder O. J. Moon baptised by immersion Mr. Eric Longbothum and Mr. [illegible], both of this place, also Miss Clara Smith, of Chat. Are.

The residence of Dr. Evans and the [illegible] of M. O. White has been connected by [illegible]

[illegible]

SQUIBS FROM SABINSVILLE.

A Great Scarcity of Potatoes—The School to be Opened on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Candield, the Presiding Elder, did not fill his appointment here last Friday evening, as was expected.

The death of Miss Callie Morton, which occurred on the 15th, cast universal sadness in this vicinity. The funeral was held from the M. E. Church at this place, Rev. Mr. Parcells officiating.

The ladies of the Relief Corps gave a lunch party last Thursday evening.

Mr. Dockmiller, of Gaines, has purchased the Parkhurst grist mill, in this place, and will move it to Gaines. It will be conveyed to that place by rail this week.

The Eldridge Hotel is being improved by a fresh coat of paint, brightening it up and adding greatly to the looks and the surroundings.

Miss Jennie King is visiting her friend, Miss Minnie Tate, of Gaines.

Mr. J. L. Goodspeed and daughter, Ella, have been rusticating on Pine creek, hooking trout.

Messrs. Elisha and Emmons Newton and families have moved to Knoxville.

Mr Joe Flinn, the barber, is about to move from Scott's building to the old Baker store building. Mr. W. B. Potter, shoemaker, will move from the same place to rooms over Flinn's barber shop.

There is a great cry for potatoes, which are hard to be obtained. Many families are without and have to deny themselves of that nutritious diet.

Mr. Alfred King's house caught fire on the roof from sparks last Monday noon, and burned through to the roof boards before discovered. Fortunately a passer-by saw the blaze and gave the alarm. Otherwise the house undoubtedly would have burned.

Mrs. T. Eldridge has purchased a house and lot at Cowanesque. Probably she will not rebuild here very soon. Her house burned last Fall.

There is no building boom here this Spring. Times are exceptionally dull. Our carpenters, and they are legion, will have to look for new fields.

The band is receiving instructions of Prof. Hammond, of Osceola.

School will open next Monday. Mrs. Gust Gee and Miss Eva Chamberlin are the teachers. GET.

April 28, 1890.

MITCHELL'S CREEK MATTERS.

An Extensive Lumber Job—Cut His Foot With an Axe—Personals.

The farmers are very busy putting in their crops. Last week some of them were just as busy fighting fire to keep it from burning their fences and killing their timber.

Thomas Middaugh, of Tioga, is adding many improvements to his farm here.

Henry Baker has rented the Chalue [illegible]

[illegible]

Wm. Kimball has taken a job of peeling bark and manufacturing the lumber on about 200 acres of land situated near Landrus. Will is a lumberman and will get there with any of them.

On Friday of last week Horace Millburn cut his foot quite badly with an axe.

The people of this vicinity are once more allowing their hopes of having a bridge to rise, expecting of course the usual dash of cold water.

There is to be preaching by Elder McPherson at the Button school-house immediately after Sunday-school each Sunday [illegible]

Ben Towner, of Hornellsville, N. Y., has been visiting friends in this neighborhood for the last few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Vanwey and Martha Kimball are going this week to Hammondsport, N. Y., to spend several weeks.

W. E. Ryan, of Sooley Creek, has moved into the Rowe house.

April 28, 1890. CHRISTOPHER.

TIOGA'S REAL ESTATE.

Deeds Entered at the Register and Recorder's Office Since Our Last Report.

Following are brief abstracts of deeds filed in the Register and Recorder's office since our last report:

Westfield—Lewis Manning, executor of, to F. B. Holcomb, lot, $400.

Chatham—Rhodolphus J. Mosher and wife to Ina Vanliske, 30 acres, $[illegible].

Osceola—Bingham Trustees to George Scott, 75.2 acres, $752.

Clymer—Clark W. Beach to Myron P. Bader, 10 acres, $310.

Westfield—Isaac C. Thompson and wife to Walter Kane, 4½ acres, $500.

Westfield—Walter Kane and wife to Emeline Weeks, 4½ acres, $600.

Morris—Mary L. Lyttle et al. to Mary and Nancy Lyttle, 118 acres, $2,000.

Morris—Nancy Hildreth and husband to Mary Lyttle, 59 acres, $1.

Morris—Mary L. Lyttle et al. to Margaret Besanceney, 53.5 acres, $1,000.

Blossburg—The Tioga Railroad Company to A. B. Botchford, lots, $1,800.

Farmington—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to James E. Nims, 103.9 acres, $2,100.

Sullivan—John B. Dann and wife to Lewis Pearce, 100 rods, $25.

Westfield—George R. Johnson and wife to J. Bradford Beach, ¼ acre, $800.

Westfield—George R. Johnson and wife to J. Bradford Beach, 28 rods, $8.

Westfield—Joseph Spindler to Mary Jane Spindler, ½ acre, $450.

Clymer—Delos Garner and wife and R. M. Tucker to David Gary, 48 acres, $1,000.

Clymer—David Gary and wife to R. M. Tucker and Delos Garner, 20.1 acres, $500.

Deerfield—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to J. M. Robinson, 243.9 acres, $7,900.

Richmond—Charles H. Knapp and wife to A. M. Pitts, 28 acres, $1,200.

Covington—Grace M. Watkins and husband to Thomas Price, 18.3 acres, $800.

Charleston—Alzina Simmons and husband to Lloyd B. Bliss, 4 acres, $250.

Duncan—Louisa A. Camp and husband to Alzina Simmons, [illegible] acres, $100.

Middlebury—[illegible] F. M. Sheffer to J. M. Robins[illegible] $6,0[illegible]

[illegible] Roe and wife to William H. W[illegible]

[illegible] and wife to Z. E. K[illegible]

[illegible]

Liberty—Isaac Thomas, executor of, to Morris Mase, [illegible]

[illegible] administrator of, to [illegible]

Delmar—Robert J. Impson, administrator of, to R. S. Walbridge, [illegible]

Delmar—R. S. Walbridge to Charles B. [illegible]

Delmar—[illegible] and wife to [illegible]

Charleston—[illegible] administrator of, to Wm. J. Rogers, [illegible] acres, $1,500.

[illegible]

$100 Reward.

The readers of the GAZETTE will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only [illegible]

[illegible]

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating

Sick Headache

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Heart-burn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

House cleaning is at hand, and the old carpets and curtains are nearer done for than you supposed.

But an immense line of new ones are here and at surprisingly low prices.

In Carpets we have everything from the cheapest Hemp to the finest Moquette.

We handle only well known and reliable makes and guarantee the price to be as low as such goods are sold in any city.

Alexander Smith's Sons best five-wire Tapestry are elegant in designs and colors this season. We can recommend them to do excellent service. The price is low.

Over One Hundred Styles.

That is what we are showing in Curtains from Nottingham at 75 cents per pair up.

Tambour, Swiss, Madras, Irish Point, Cluny, Venetian and Guipure.

Materials for Sash Curtains in Silks, Swisses, Madras Cloths, Printed Silks, Cretonnes, [illegible]

There are many new things in curtains that printers can't adequately describe. They need to be seen to be appreciated.

There is a novelty in Vestibule Rods this Spring that can be adjusted to any window.

No bother about cutting and fitting and the price is about half that of the old style.

Curtain Poles are also very cheap, 40 per cent lower than last year.

Holland and Opaque Shades ready to hang. Curtain Chains, etc.

Mathers, Graves & Co., LIMITED.

COLUMBIA Axle Oil.

This is the best oil for carriages, buggies, wagons, etc.

It wears much longer than castor oil and costs less.

It does not gum.

It does not spot and deaden the varnish.

It does not freeze in Winter.

It does not become thin in Summer.

It is also the best oil for Farm Machinery, making it unnecessary to keep both oil and axle grease; it answers for both.

It is put up in pint and quart cans with spout. By unscrewing the top and pinching the sides of the can, you can force out just the quantity desired.

Everyone who has used it likes it. You cannot afford to be without it. For sale by

R. H. EDWARDS,

WELLSBORO, PA.

WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS

Mammoth Light Brahmas,

Black Sumatras,

White and Black Minorcas,

White and S. L. Wyandottes.

BEST MATINGS. BEST STRAINS.

Fertile eggs $1[illegible] to $2.00 per 13. Send stamp for illustrated circular giving description of breeds and prices of eggs and stock. Address CHAS. [illegible] WHEELER, Wellsboro, Pa.

April [illegible], 1890.

[illegible] WELLSBORO GAZETTE [illegible]

THE Wellsborough National Bank

Organized Oct. [illegible], 1880. [illegible] Nov. [illegible], 18[illegible].

Capital paid in, $60,000

Authorized Capital, $150,000

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE FAIR

WELLSBORO, PA.

All the latest styles and novelties in Millinery. New stock of Ribbons, Feathers, etc. A full line of

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,

AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Our Five and Ten Cent Counters

are filled with everything for Spring trade. Please call and examine our stock and get prices.

March 13, 1890. M. & M. WILSON.

Spring and Summer, 1890.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have purchased, after a careful survey of the New York market, an unusually attractive stock of new goods. We have all the novelties of the season in

Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings

to match, Spring Jackets and Silk and Beaded Wraps, HOSIERY—a line of fast colored Ladies' and Children's black hose. Every pair is warranted to be indelibly black and stainless.

Gloves, Lace Mits and Underwear.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

CARPETS

from the cheapest Hemp and Ingrain to the best Body Brussels and Velvet, in all the new colorings and at the very lowest prices. A grand display in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

also in Shoes, from the cheapest Eastern to the finest and best Rochester Shoe.

A good assortment of Family Groceries, and a car load of Timothy and Clover Seed just received.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our store and to convince themselves that we sell the best goods at the lowest price possible. Respectfully,

[illegible] BRO.

DESIGNS FOR MONUMENTS,

AND A FULL STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE AND GRANITE, AT THE

WELLSBORO MARBLE WORKS

JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN

have an enviable reputation for the excellence of the material and workmanship which goes from their works. They buy at cash rates upon personal inspection and give purchasers the benefit of these advantages. Mantles, Grates, Building Stone, Flagging, etc. Will duplicate any work and price to be had anywhere.

Wellsboro, [illegible] JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN.

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

We keep our stock fresh and full and sell everything at

Rock Bottom Cash Prices

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Japan Oolong, English Breakfast and Young Hyson Teas.

Sugars and Molasses

at about New York cost prices. Canned Goods at remarkably low prices.

ROASTED COFFEE.

In these goods we have the best that can be bought, and we know that our prices are as low as cheap stock is sold for. A fair trial will make you a permanent customer.

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.

Wellsboro, August 22, 1889.

THE Singer Mfg. Company

WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,

—FOR THE—

BEST SEWING MACHINE

[illegible] MANUFACTURING AND [illegible]

[illegible]

GARDNER'S

Insurance Agency

WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following companies:

Imperial of London, Hartford, American Central, Springfield, Citizens, Fidelity and Casualty.

Fires are inevitable. Accidents will happen. Don't fail to insure. [illegible] A. GARDNER. Wellsboro, Pa., January [illegible]

FRED BLACK,

Merchant Tailor

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF

SPRING GOODS

[illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES

[illegible]

NO OLD STOCK.

All new and of the finest finish and latest patterns can be seen at

WHEELER'S

FURNITURE STORE,

Opposite the Coles Hotel.

Velvet Couches, Ladies' Cabinets and Parlor Suits, Fancy Plush Chairs of Oak, Walnut and Mahogany,

BED ROOM SUITS

of the finest finish and patterns and cheaper than any place in Tioga county.

CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.

Goods delivered anywhere within a circuit of five miles free of charge.

UNDERTAKING.

Having an elegant hearse and other necessaries we are prepared to carry on the undertaking business in the best and most satisfactory manner. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, feeling confident that we will give satisfaction both as to promptitude and price. [illegible] WHEELER.

EARLY VEGETABLES,

FANCY FRUITS,

FINE CONFECTIONERY

and Home-Made Taffy at

Milliken & Padgett's

Wellsboro Bakery

Fresh Stock of Canned Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, etc.

Fresh arrival of Dried and Evaporated Fruits.

[illegible]

WE BUY BUTTER AND EGGS.

[illegible]

102 Main Street.

GEORGE BOWER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

306 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Stylish French, English and Domestic Goods Constantly on Hand.

Dress Suits a Specialty!

[illegible] GEORGE BOWER.

NEW WAGON SHOP

[illegible]

... Canada ... high price ... Crops ... to our friends.

NAPTHALINE

Only 25 cents a pound.

...ding's Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

is the leading establishment for Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, etc.

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

A full force of skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the Fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

CALL and see my new line of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes. JAS. A. BOYCE.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

AUCTION bills printed on short notice at this office. A notice of the sale printed in the GAZETTE free.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Wellsboro.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial, and get the best flour your ever had. J. R. BOWEN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The residence of Mr. J. J. Burgin, (nearly new) on Hastings street, is offered to rent. For further particulars call at the Wellsboro Bakery or S. F. Channell, Esq.

MISS ETTA S. BEACOM, State Organizer of Y's in the non partisan Woman's Christian Temperance League, will meet the ladies of the Wellsboro League in the Presbyterian Church parlors, on Tuesday afternoon, May 6th, at 3 o'clock. A public meeting will be held at the court house in the evening in the interest of non-partisan temperance work. All invited to hear Miss Beacom. Free lecture. No collection.

HOW HE MANAGED IT.—"In the Spring of 1885," writes Mr. Earnest Marx, Sioux Falls, Dakota, under date of March 8, 1889, "I was employed in cutting wood on a small stream in Iowa. When I began work the stream was frozen, but it began thawing, and I was obliged to work in wet shoes, half a day. This brought on severe rheumatic pains in my limbs and swelling in my toes. I suffered till December of that year. I used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which entirely cured me, for which I am very thankful."

THE CHARLES F. HIGGINS CONCERT COMPANY.—The ladies of the Methodist Church have secured this celebrated musical company for a concert in the church on the 12th of May. The company consists of Mr. Charles F. Higgins, the brilliant violin soloist of Boston; Miss Isabell Jamieson, the highly accomplished pianist of Boston; Mr. H. Cornelius, former clarionet soloist of Gilmore's famous band; Miss Zelma Rawlston, the charming and talented soprano, and Mr. Henry A. Higgins, cornet soloist. No finer company ever visited Wellsboro.

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

New Advertisements.

$3.00 Sh...
I Cure-...
Sapolio...
Notice—... Prothonotary.
Parlor S... A. Boyce.
Proposa... Wellsboro.
No More ... ster Rubber Co.
Consum... Cured—T. A. Slocum.
Ordinan... Borough of Wellsboro.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—May ...

—Muz...

—To-day ...

—Know...

—Germania ...

—Deco...

—Quin...

—Rose...

—Dan... ed.

—Arr...

—Look... Clothes.

—The post office ... at Mansfield was ... th warm.

—Election of Superintendent of Schools next Tuesday.

—Building lots continue to find a ready sale at Elkland.

—The tobacco market is reported very dull in this county.

—... is to be doubled.

—The Elkland Carriage Works now ... on its pay roll.

—... Trophy has become an ... at the post office.

[illegible]

—Mr. W. R. W..., formerly of Westfield, has opened a clothing store at Lockport, N. Y.

—Rev. H. Larrabee and family, of Covington, have removed to their new home in Clinton county.

—Mr. W. O. Rice, an Elkland barber, was seriously injured a few days ago by falling down stairs.

—Mr. B. T. Lamberson and family, of Covington, have gone to Carbon, Lycoming county, to reside.

—Mr. "Truma" Wheeler has been engaged as trainer by the Covington Driving Park Association.

Mrs. Mark L. Smith, of Scranton, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dartt.

—The rhubarb pie is now in order, as is otherwise the young and tender onion. Let us try them both.

—Miss Allie Roberts has gone to Williamsport to complete her musical course with Prof. Huff of that city.

—The statement that every Mansfield man who goes to Tioga gets drunk, is denied by a Tioga correspondent.

—"The Victim of His Clothes," a thrilling yet mirth provoking story, will soon be commenced in the GAZETTE.

—The Fall Brook Coal Company has presented Magee Hose Company, of Corning, with a handsome duty cart.

Several lumber jobbers in the vicinity of Mansfield will truck their logs to Fralic Bros.' mill at Lamb's Creek.

—The house and barn on the old Driscoll farm, about three miles southeast of Covington, were burned last week.

—Mr. J. D. Ray, of Knoxville, has sold his last year's tobacco crop, consisting of 8,185 pounds, for 18 cents per pound.

—A Christian Endeavor Society has been organized by the younger members of the Arnot Congregational Church.

—A temporary bridge has been built across the river at Covington. The old bridge had been in use about forty years.

—Mr. Wilber Adams, formerly of Elkland, was severely bitten by a dog a few days since at Wayland, Steuben county, N. Y.

—Those who have not learned by experience not to shed their underwear too soon now reside where flannels are not worn.

—Mr. Alex. Logan, of Mansfield, is the new boss on the lower coal schutes at Arnot, Mr. Joseph Maxwell having resigned.

—A large double house was burned at Blossburg last Thursday night. Loss estimated at $2,000; nearly covered by insurance.

—The shingle mill of Mr. Levi Andrews in East Lawrence, was burned a few days since. There was no insurance on the property.

—Mrs. E. A. Hill, mother of the late Mrs. L. L. Bailey, of this place, died at her home at Lindley, N. Y., last week, aged 70 years.

Wellsboro has a dude who wears fancy garters with bell attachments. He affords no little amusement for the small boys of the town.

—It is said that the juice of a ripe pineapple will cure diphtheria. It is so corrosive that it will cut the diphtheritic mucus. Don't forget this.

—Mr. Hubbard Harrison, a prominent farmer of Harrison Valley, Potter county, died last Monday afternoon of pneumonia, aged seventy-one years.

—Will Walker, an Elkland lad, is the winner of the boys first prize offered by the Philadelphia *Press* for the best specimens of free hand drawing.

—Mr. G. W. Whitteker and wife, of Covington, have removed to Athens, Pa., where Mr. Whitteker has secured a situation in a mattress factory.

—A class of twenty-nine men at Roseville were recently trained in "horse tactics" by Prof. Ellsworth, who charged each pupil $2 for six lessons.

—Ten iron bridge companies were represented in Wellsboro yesterday, all anxious to secure the contract for building the iron bridge at Covington.

A class of 56 candidates for teachers were examined by Superintendent Cass at the High School building last Saturday. It was the largest class of the year.

The Mansfield Advertiser wants the employes of the Blossburg and Covington glass factories, who contemplate starting a factory at Elmira, to locate at Mansfield.

—The next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Union of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, is to be held in Pittsburg on November 5th, 6th and 7th.

—The contract for building the abutments to the Long Run bridge, in Gaines, has been awarded to Mr. Moses Wingate, of this place. Mr. Wingate gets $4.50 a cubic yard.

—Mr. D. K. Barnhart, of Gaines, has applied for a patent for a bee-hive that "will hatch eggs by the warmth of the bees, without interfering in the least with the bees."

—It is reported that a select school is to be started in Knoxville so that scholars can avail themselves of the opportunity to get an education during the long Summer vacation.

—The hardware firm of Moore, Fulmer & Co., of Williamsport, has been dissolved. ...

[illegible]

—... Wellsboro will have one of the ... parks in this section.

—They have a breach of promise suit in the Bradford county courts, wherein a buxom maiden, between 50 and 60 years old, wants $10,000 damages from one Mr. Geo. W. Vincent, of Wysox, for blasted affections.

—The Covington *Independent* says that the extension of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railroad, from Harrison Valley to Mills, may now be considered a sure thing. Ties for the extension are now being contracted for.

—The marriage of Mr. W. H. McCarty, of Blossburg, and Miss Fanny McNamara, of Corning, is announced to take place at Hornellsville next Tuesday. Mr. McCarty is a well known merchant of Blossburg and has many friends in Wellsboro.

The Covington *Intelligencer* remarks that "Ian Bennett, who is wanted in Elmira for passing a forged check, is the same gentleman (?) who recently bought out a grocery stock in this place with talk which he failed to materialize."

The Elmira *Star* says that Mrs. Lois M. Fairman, of Wellsboro, was in that city last Thursday to transfer by sale her residence property on West Church, between Park church and Columbia streets. It is said the consideration was $3,000.

—The following residents of Tioga county have been granted pensions since our last report. Increase—Henry Wood, Tioga; Lewis Krise, Liberty; James Labar, Westfield; Amasa Clark, Jr., Little Marsh; James M. Palmer, Ogdensburg.

—Mr. Carl S. Meine, formerly of this place, has just graduated with high honors from the Medical University of Denver, Col. He now holds the position of house surgeon in the hospital in that city. He is a son of Dr. Charles Meine, of Germania.

—Miss Olive L. Willson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Willson, the famous evangelists who held revival meetings in this county last Winter, was married in Elmira one day last week to Rev. J. Gilmore Smith, a Presbyterian minister of Buffalo.

—A few days ago while Misses Kate Mitchell and Emma Chase, of Landrus, were out driving the horse turned suddenly around, throwing Miss Chase down an embankment nearly sixty feet high. Remarkable to state both ladies escaped serious injury.

—In a test case brought before Judge Harry White at Brookville during the recent term of court, the Judge decided that we had no fence law that people were required to fence their own cattle in, and were not required to fence other people's cattle out.

—Last Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, Rev. E. B. Cornell preached a sermon from the motto of Odd Fellowship—Friendship, Love and Truth. About fifty members of the order were in attendance. It was the 71st anniversary of the order in America.

—Mr. Arthur C. Sid..., supported by home talent, will present the four-act comedy, "Uncle Rube," at Annandale Hall the latter part of this month. The entertainment will be ... under the auspices of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of this borough.

—Weather prophets are again at work. Some of them predict a coming cold Summer, and say that as the mild Winter of 1855 and 1816, and again in 1858 and 1859 were followed by cold Summers that therefore the mild Winter of 1889 and 1890 will be followed by an abnormally cold Summer.

—Mrs. Parris Willcox died at her home in Covington on Tuesday of last week, aged 37 years. Deceased leaves a mother, husband and ten children, seven of whom are under ... years of age, to mourn her untimely death. It is a very sad case, the two younger children having been born on the 9th ult.

—It is claimed that a man living in an adjoining town died a while ago from eating five pounds of veal and drinking a gallon of hard cider. Three local organizations of which he had been a member passed resolutions of sympathy and as usual attributed the bereavement to "Divine Providence."

—Mr. J. D. Pease, of Corning, a well-known Fall Brook engineer, while working around his engine in the Newberry Junction round house early last Sunday morning, fell into a pit four feet deep and was injured quite badly. One rib was broken and he was quite badly bruised in different parts of the body.

—Last Saturday morning while Mrs. Tom Thumb and her husband were being driven about the streets in Williamsport, in their coupe, they met with a slight accident. A cross bar which is just above the axle gave away, and in consequence the occupants were compelled to resort to another carriage.

—The trout in the Potter county streams are said to be unusually abundant this year. Quite a large party from Elmira contemplate declaring war against them soon.—*Elmira Advertiser.* We take this opportunity to advise the Elmira ... to leave their dynamite ... home. A word to the wise ...

[illegible]

—... in the ... George ... a woman ... were the principal ... and she ... knocked him down with a crowbar. He then swore out a warrant charging her with assault and battery, to which she pleaded guilty, and Justice Taylor fined her $8 and costs. The general opinion is that He got no more than he deserved."

—The Coudersport *Enterprise* has been victimized by a Potter county farmer. It says: "The baled hay sold to the inhabitants of Coudersport by farmers, actually is not fit for manure. We purchased some of a Raymond farmer last Fall which we still have on hand. It is poor clover, was baled when wet and a dynamite bomb would fail to loosen it. We have sold the entire lot to Mr. Crowell, who will use it in place of stone for his new hotel cellar wall."

A large size practical joke was played upon a Fall Brook employe at this station a few days ago. Several pounds of Limburger cheese were placed in his desk in the freight house. The following morning the gentleman ordered a supply of lime and was preparing to tear down the building and disinfect the ... the Wellsboro ... had made ... burial place for their dead. The destruction of the building was only prevented by the discovery of the sweet-scented cheese in his desk.

A Tioga county base ball league to include Westfield, Wellsboro, Blossburg, Tioga and Mansfield, is being agitated. The Mansfield *Advertiser* says: "All the players are to be residents of this county, and are to receive pay for their time and uniforms furnished. The arrangement gives each of the towns in the league a game every three weeks from the middle of May until the season closes, at a cost in this borough of fifteen cents for single games or $1 for the season. Other towns will, of course, fix their own rates of admission."

—It is reported that evidence has been discovered of the use of dynamite at one or more of the trout streams in this locality. It is forbidden by law to catch trout or any ordinary fish in any other way than by hook and line, and for such an offense as the use of dynamite fine and imprisonment are provided by law. The taking of fish by the action of explosives is an outrage that demands and will receive the condemnation of every good citizen, and if the persons who do it are found out they will be made to suffer the extreme penalty.

—The following will be of interest to many veterans in this county: The Yates county (N. Y.) bank obtained a judgment of $100 against a soldier, and levied upon his house and lot, which was purchased with his pension money. The case was tried before the county judge, and he decided that the property having been purchased with pension money, could not be held for the debt. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the county court, and said the property could be sold for the debt. The Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Supreme Court and affirms that of the county court.

—The six-year-old son of Mr. George Watkins met with a very painful accident on Tuesday forenoon. He was engaged in playing with the broom stripping machine in Mather & Seeley's broom factory on Water street. He had hardly started the machine when his left hand was caught between the cylinder and feed board. The steel teeth in the cylinder tore his hand in a shocking manner, and pieces of flesh were afterwards noticed on the machine. Had it been running at full speed the arm would have been crushed to a shapeless mass. Dr. H. L. Davis, who attended the little fellow, is of the opinion that the hand can be saved.

A friend of good apples sent the following to the *Country Gentleman.* It seems like a rational experiment. The tree in question had a habit of blossoming full, but bore no fruit: "One year when the tree was in full bloom I saw in the *Country Gentleman* that if you would scatter land plaster all through the top when in blossom, in the morning when the dew was on it, the tree would bear. The next morning I took a pan of plaster, went up into the tree, and scattered it about. The result was a crop of over twenty bushels of apples. A year ago I tried it on a pear tree that did not bear, with the same result."

—A runaway gondola, loaded with coal, caused a great commotion along the line between Summit and Seeley Creek, about six o'clock Monday afternoon, says the Millerton *Advocate.* The breaking of a coupling-pin released the car which started down the grade and was followed by an engine in the hope of overtaking and capturing the runaway, but its speed soon became so great that this was found to be impossible, and the chase was given up near the grove above this village. The car whizzed through Millerton at a speed of over a mile a minute, and it was feared would meet the express, then nearly due; but this catastrophe was averted by good luck and the prompt action of the station agent at Seeley Creek, who received notice just in time to allow him to turn the switch and convert the outfit into a pile of kindling wood and coal well mixed, with a lot of ... iron thrown ...

No Money in Butter.

[illegible]

The County Debt ...

The County Commissioners have just ... of $... for ... at five per cent ... is in the form of ... which can be ... of ten ... the County ...

[illegible]

SOME WELLSBORO INDUSTRIES.

... Work at the Glass ... Borden & Co's Plant.

Notwithstanding the ... in the price of soda ash, work is pushed vigorously at the Wellsboro Glass Factory. Last month 3,500 boxes of glass were manufactured, each box containing fifty feet of glass of single and double strength. At present the greater part of the glass manufactured is being placed in stock, the trade being somewhat dull. No foreign soda ash is used at this factory, the supply being received from the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. Though this is the only soda ash manufactory in the United States, soda ash sells from 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds lower than the foreign product. The price now paid being $1.10 per hundred on board the cars at Syracuse.

Some time ago the United Glass Company determined to have its glass packed in pine boxes of uniform size, and the small boxes are now received at this factory, ready to be nailed together, from South Bay City, Mich., at an average cost of 10 cents each. They are somewhat lighter than the hemlock boxes formerly supplied by Harman, Borden & Co., of this place, and present a neater appearance. Still all the large size boxes are manufactured by the latter firm out of hemlock, at a lower rate than that offered by the Michigan people. A representative of the United Glass Company was unable to say how long the present fire would last. Much depended on the action of the men.

Business was also found to be booming at the sash and blind factory of Harman, Borden & Co. The firm is now engaged in completing plans for the erection of several dwellings at Bayonne, N. J., during the coming season. The currier shop at Tioga will be completed this week, when work will immediately be commenced on the grist mill. Should the proposed glass factory be built at Elmira it is quite probable that this firm will secure the contract, as the Elmira parties have already asked for plans and specifications. The satisfactory manner in which the Wellsboro factory was built is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well performed. The firm is also shipping large quantities of brick to Mansfield. In conversation with a GAZETTE representative a member of the firm stated that the "only thing the company lacked was a stone quarry, and they expected soon to be provided with one."

The Wellsboro Creamery building, located near the glass factory, is being overhauled and the butter making machinery removed, for the purpose of converting the building into a steam laundry, as announced in the GAZETTE some time since. Mr. A. F. Rood, the proprietor, expects to be ready for business within two weeks. Since coming to Wellsboro from Elkland he has met with a great deal of encouragement from the citizens and business men of this place. He is satisfied that a steam laundry properly conducted will be a paying investment.

The new grist and flouring mill of Herrington & Field is about completed, and the firm will commence making wheat flour next week. The buckwheat run was started this week and the feed run several weeks ago. The mill is a model affair, with the latest improved roller machinery in every department. The wheat run will have a capacity of 35 barrels of flour per day. For the present the firm intend supplying only the local market, but later in the season flour will be shipped to the wholesale markets.

At the foundry and machine shop of R. H. Edwards, the usual amount of push and energy was noticeable. Mr. Edwards has just completed a friction feed for saw-mills, derricks, etc. He has applied for a patent on the invention and will commence the manufacture of the machines at once. Agents are to be placed in the West and Southwest for the purpose of introducing the invention. Mr. Edwards does not claim that his invention is any better than the steam feed now in use in many of the large saw-mills, but he says his machine is just as good and costs only $150, while the steam feed attachment cannot be procured for less than $600. The invention is a very simple one and cannot but meet with favor.

Mather & Seeley's broom factory, though a recent established industry, promises to become a permanent institution. From eight to ten dozen brooms are made daily. They are readily disposed of and a much larger number could easily be sold. The capacity of the factory is not equal to the demand, and will undoubtedly be increased in the near future.

"THE TWO FUGITIVES."

Amateur Performers Acquit Themselves Handsomely—A Laughable Scene.

The presentation of the military drama entitled "Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," at Annandale Hall, last week, was well attended and gave universal satisfaction. The three leading and most difficult parts were well sustained by Miss Anna Dickson as "Edith Singleton," Mr. Fred W. Fleitz as "Capt. Ned" and Ralph E. Gamble as "Ralph Singleton." "Sophia Cantelope, the loving and lovable old maid," was also well represented by Miss Louise Merrick. The singing of Miss Eva Wheeler (Gertie Morton) each evening in the last act was one of the pleasant features of the entertainment. She ... remarkably sweet voice ...

[illegible]

... leaped from the gallery to the parquet a distance of about ten feet. He then bounded upon the stage and attacked the little porker. The audience was convulsed with laughter, and there was a break of several minutes before the dog was hustled off the stage and the play resumed. The dog performed his part in less time than it took to write this sentence.

Tioga's New Justices.

The county ... of the Justices of the Peace who were elected last February have been received by Register and Recorder Ripley and are ready for the new ... The ... of the new Justices are as follows:

[illegible]

THE BOROUGH LEGISLATURE.

... Ordered for ...

Just before Burgess Borden called the meeting to order on Tuesday evening Messrs. Bailey and Deane indulged in a heated debate regarding the merits of an alleged nuisance on the premises of Joseph Allen.

After the Council had been called to order the question of having a survey made of the streets of the borough came up. This called forth a general discussion, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The following bills were then audited and ordered paid:

Lee English, janitor	$35.00
Lee English, pound service	2.25
Mrs. O. Williams, team work	26.00
James Hazlett, police	20.00
Ray Wortendyke, street labor	8.87
James Radiker, street labor	4.35
Fields & Herrington, team labor	17.27
William Spencer, street labor	12.75
Johnson & VanDusen, team work	16.75
George Park, street labor	9.46
Arthur Dartling, street labor	10.72
L. Harrison, team work	3.75
Lafayette English, street labor	16.65
Lewis Holm, street labor	8.02
John Orr, street labor	1.20
Wm. Downer, street labor	19.00

Clerk Shattuck reported $27.74 in the Treasury, but said the Collector was back about $700 on his tax duplicate for 1889.

Mr. Sherwood thought the borough would have to borrow money to pay current expenses, or else compel the Collector to make a settlement of the tax duplicate for 1889.

Mr. Sherwood, of the Committee on Sewers, had made some investigation as to the grade of a storm water sewer on East avenue. By commencing four feet beneath the surface, a fall of eight inches to one hundred feet could be obtained. This plan, however, would necessitate crossing some of the lots in the vicinity of Morris creek. A map of the sewer was exhibited by Mr. Derby. The length of the proposed sewer is something over 900 feet. The committee recommended an 18-inch pipe The probable cost of the sewer will be about $900.

Mr. Channell, of the School Board, said the board had had a special meeting and passed a resolution providing for connecting the High School building with the Wain street sewer as soon as completed.

On motion of Mr. Deane the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Derby stated that the Fire Department Committee recommended the payment of the bill of the Department for furniture, etc., as revised, $55.55. The original bill being $89.90.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood the report was accepted and the bill ordered paid.

Mr. Sherwood reported that a portion of the Council had examined the location for the proposed bridge on Berwart street. He had no special report to make as no definite plan had been agreed upon, though he favored a bridge with pile abutments. He thought the bridge could be placed in position for $450.

Mr. Derby said it would cost $2.80 a pile; this included driving them in position.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood the Clerk was directed to advertise in all the papers for proposals to furnish piles for this bridge.

Mr. Young reported that Mr. Sherwood and himself had prepared an ordinance providing for the construction of the Wain street sewer, as soon as the Council should be satisfied that the Board of School Directors would make proper sanitary arrangements at the High School building and connect the same with the sewer.

Mr. Sherwood submitted the ordinance and moved its adoption.

Mr. Young sustained the motion which was carried, Mr. Deane not voting.

Mr. Young said his attention had been called to an obstruction in the street in front of Edwards' machine shop.

Mr. Sherwood said the obstruction had already frightened a horse, and that the borough would be liable for damages if an accident should occur.

Mr. Young said Mr. John Gray had complained of horses being frightened by steam from an escape pipe from Edwards' machine shop. The danger could be obviated by adding a few feet of pipe.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Edwards to remove the obstructions from the street.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Collector was directed to pay over—at once to the Council all money due on the tax duplicate of 1889.

Mr. Bailey also called attention to the poor condition of many of the sidewalks in the borough, and moved that the Street Commissioner be directed to make out a list of such sidewalks and report to the Clerk.

Mr. Sherwood supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Bailey called the attention of the Council to the want of a ditch on a lot adjoining his premises, owned by Joseph Allen, and in charge of Mr. Deane. This negligence on the part of Mr. Deane or Allen caused his (Bailey's) lot to be flooded by water which drained from the land above him, and he wanted some action taken whereby the nuisance could be remedied.

Mr. Deane said he was simply the agent for the Allen property and didn't propose to go beyond his authority in the matter.

Mr. Borden thought the matter could be adjusted easily. If it was a nuisance the Health Officer should so declare it.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the matter be referred to the Board of Health.

The motion was carried, Mr. Deane voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. ... the Committee on Sewers were ... to purchase ...

[illegible]

How to Cook Trout.

[illegible]

... The best mode of cooking small trout is to clean them, rinse quickly in cold spring water, dry with a towel, and rub a little salt on the inside along the bone. Then cut into dice half a pound of the ... pork obtainable, fry it out in the frying pan, and ... fat, actively boiling, plunge the delicate fish.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—We have received from J... Vick, Rochester, N. Y., the Floral Guide, which ...

[illegible]

TIOGA TOPICS.

... of Rev. T. L. ... Work on the Bridge ...

Capt. H. W. Caulking and wife, ... of Elmira, are now ... at ... occupying part of Mrs. Deacon K...'s house.

Georgia and ... Daggett, of Blossburg, have been visiting their grandfather, Lewis Daggett, for a few days.

The bridge crossing to the Erie station will be completed to-day, unless the Commissioners find some new difficulty with the foundation. The bridge company have men at work on the bridge near D. L. Aiken's also, so there will soon be long needed entrance and exit in all directions for our borough.

"East Lynn" will soon be put on the boards by a home company—some of our best talent in that line.

Elmira papers announce the marriage of Miss Olive Willson to the Rev. Gilmore Smith, of Buffalo. Miss Willson made many friends at this place who wish her continued usefulness and happiness in her new relations.

Hon. Thomas L. Baldwin, one of Tioga's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, died at his home in this borough last Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock. He had been ill nearly five weeks, the last two weeks lying in a comatose state, only at intervals regaining consciousness. He was the son of Capt. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Lawrenceville, and came to this place about 1836, engaging as clerk in the store of B. C. Wickham. In 1845 he became partner, under the firm name of Wickham & Baldwin. About 1848 he became associated with D. L. Aiken and John Mathers, and subsequently with George McCloud and Alonzo Guernsey, and later with Lowell & Co., and later with F. H. Adams, who is still in business here. He was in the grocery business with his son, Edward, from 1886 until last Fall, when he sold out the business to A. A. Coburn. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854 and served two terms. Mr. Baldwin suffered heavy losses by fire and many by his reluctance to say no to a friend asking a favor—and all were friends to him. But it is safe to say that his kindly and sympathetic nature will cause him to be held in kindly remembrance when harder men with a faculty to accumulate wealth will be forgotten. He was born December 23, 1818, and so was nearly seventy-two years of age at his death. Five sons, one daughter and one brother, survive him.

The last services were held from the Episcopal Church on Saturday, at one o'clock, the Rev. A. W. Snyder, of Wellsboro, officiating. The Odd Fellows attended in a body. There was a large number present from out of town. All the places of business were closed.

April 29, 1890. FELIX.

An Appeal From Soldiers' Orphans.

At the request of Daisy Wetmore and other soldiers' orphans from this county, who are attending the school at Harford, we print the following communication which explains itself.

STATE ORPHAN SCHOOL,
HARFORD, PA., April 29, 1890.

Cook Post, G. A. R., Wellsboro, Pa.:

DEAR SIRS: If you have any influence with the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools which meets May 6th, to decide which schools shall be closed, for the sake of the children you love and those of your comrades, use it that the children of Harford may keep the home that to them is as dear as yours is to you.

We of the Mansfield school, have been driven from our home once, and now that we are so happy in our new home and know that everything is being done for our comfort and happiness, we should be doubly grieved if we were deprived of the second one. If you would only visit us and know the kind people who are working for us and see how many opportunities we have for improvement, you would surely help us; and if the prayers of the soldiers' orphans could avail they would follow you through life.

DAISY WETMORE, DELOS BRITTON,
ELSIE CAVANAUGH, GEORGE WILLIS,
BLANCHE GILLESPIE, CHAS. DOX,
Committee.

Duties of Tax Collectors.

The Commissioners of Erie county have decided to test the constitutionality of the new law regulating the election of tax collectors and their duties. The case in point is the refusal to issue a duplicate to the tax collector of Girard township. It is alleged that the law discriminates against the farmers who do not realize the profits on their crops until late in the year, as those by paying at an early day obtain a rebate of five per cent.; those who settle later have to pay the full amount, and those unable to pay before the eleventh hour have a penalty imposed upon them. This, it is represented, unnecessarily increases the clerical work in the commissioners' office, besides operating to the disadvantage of the men who do not always have cash available. The Erie *Dispatch*, in its statement as given above, adds that the proceedings begun in court by the ignored collector will determine the legality of the law authorizing the alleged unfairness complained of by the country people. The outcome will be watched with interest, as every county in the State is in the same situation as Erie.

Gazette Gleanings.

—Work has begun on the Wellsville & Genesee Forks railroad.

—A Jersey Shore girl is traveling with a band of ... camped in Lycoming ...

[illegible]

BORN.

SMITH.—In Charleston, Pa., April ..., to the wife of Mr. Samuel A. Smith a son.

STOUT.—At Mansfield, Pa., April 19, 1890, to the wife of Mr. Jacob Stout a daughter.

METCALF.—At Mansfield, Pa., April ..., 1890, to the wife of Mr. H. R. Metcalf a daughter.

[illegible]

CHRISTNOT.—At Wellsboro, April 29, 1890, to the wife of Mr. Benjamin Christnot a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—At ...boro, Pa., April 19, 1890, to the wife of Mr. ... Williams, a son.

HOUGHTON.—At ... Pa., April ..., to the wife of Mr. ...

[illegible]

MARRIED.

... At ..., Pa., ... by Rev. ... Mr. ... and ...

CAMPBELL—... At ..., April ..., by Rev. ... Myers, Mr. ... of ... N. Y., and ... of Jackson Summit.

EVANS—WARE.—At the residence of Darius Holiday, in Charleston, Pa., April 23, 1890, by Rev. Jas. A. Boyce, Mr. Samuel D. Evans and Miss Addie R. Ware, both of Charleston.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In Richmond, Pa., April 25, 1890, Mr. Sidney Lewis.

MILLER.—At Millerton, Pa., April 19, 1890, Mr. Andrew J. Miller, aged 10 years.

LEWIS.—At Addison, N. Y., April 21, 1890, Mrs. Lelia M. Lewis, of Osceola, Pa., aged 13 years.

SEELY.—At Austinburg, Pa., April 17, 1890, Mr. Benjamin A. Seeley, aged 70 years and 6 months.

WILLCOX.—At Covington, Pa., April 22, 1890, Josephine, wife of Parris Willcox, in her thirty-seventh year.

New York Market.

Corrected weekly by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, 171 & 173 Chambers Street.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1890.

BUTTER.—Fine ... butter ... of market and ... price, and ... was made for the best creamery firkins. ... grades sold ... 3,000 to 5,000 packages of N. Y. State dairy and creamery butter and Western ... creamery make selling at these prices. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
Creameries, fresh	19 @20	15 @18
Dairy, fresh	18 @	12 @15
Creameries, old	@15	8 @
Dairy old	10 @14	6 @

CHEESE.—Old stock is firmly held for the finest qualities, and is in light supply, with finest white selling at 11½c., and finest colored at 11 @¼c. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
State factory	10 @10½	@ 9½
do do light skims	7 @ 9	5 @ 6½

EGGS.—The market was heavy and 1c. lower on all kinds. We quote:

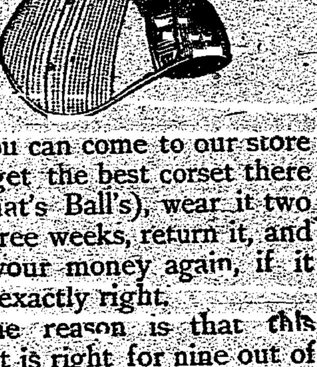
N. Y. State best marks, per dozen....12½@13½
Western and Southern " " ....11 @12

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.*



You can come to our store and get the best corset there is (that's Ball's), wear it two or three weeks, return it, and get your money again, if it isn't exactly right.

The reason is that this corset is right for nine out of ten; and we, or rather the maker behind us, takes the risk of the tenth.

We have a primer on Corsets for you at the store.

FRANK B. HART,
WELLSBORO, PA.

New Firm.

Doumaux & Riberolle.

Having purchased the grocery store of Sexton & Seely, Main street, (White's old stand) and made extensive additions to the stock, we are now ready for business and invite everybody to call and see us. Our specialty is Fine

Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

Pork, Flour, Feed and Meal in any quantity.

CANNED GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A LARGE LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Our Clover and Timothy Seed

is very superior. We carry everything in stock that is to be found in a first-class grocery. A call will convince you.

DOUMAUX & RIBEROLLE.

Wellsboro, April 24, 1890.

$3.00 $3.00 $3.00

SHOES.

[illegible]

... Ladies' ... Shoes ... the west window is ...

All sizes and widths.

Every pair warranted. $3 a pair. Stop and look.

J. E. FISH

Opposite the Post office.

COTTAGE HOTEL

Bath Room and Barber Shop

[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that ... of ... in the ... Court of Tioga county, and that the same will be presented ... on MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890, and that the same will be ... to the court ... unless exceptions are filed thereto on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

ROBERT C. COX,
Wellsboro, May 1, 1890 4t. Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Tioga county to report distribution of the funds in the Orphans' Court of Tioga county, being balance paid ... said Court as final account of V. R. ... and Alfred King, administrators ... of the estate of JOSEPH A. FRENCH, late of said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1890, at ... p. m.

WALTER SHERWOOD,
Wellsboro, April 24, 1890 4t. Auditor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by Robert H. Smith, ... Farr, Frederick H. Smith, R. E. ..., Jacob Scheiffelin and others, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, MAY ..., 1890, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE TIOGA REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, the character and object whereof are the purchasing, holding, improving, leasing and selling real estate situate in the township and borough of ... in the county of Tioga, Pa.

ELLIOTT & WATROUS,
April 3, 1890-5t. Solicitors for Petitioners.

Bull for Sale.

A FINE THOROUGHBRED Guernsey bull will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JOHN E. WEST,
April 24, 1890-2t. Keeneyville, Pa.

200 Men Wanted

TO work on a narrow guage railroad which is being built from Morris up Long Run; also a number of men to peel bark. Call on or address, WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
April 17, 1890-3t. Morris, Pa.

Restaurant for Sale.

THE stock and fixtures of the Parlor Restaurant on Main street, Wellsboro, will be sold on easy terms, or will be exchanged for property in Wellsboro. The establishment is now doing a good business. For terms and particulars call on or address S. G. KEYS,
April 17, 1890-3t. Wellsboro, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the property known as the Furman farm. It is situated on the Pine creek road, about two miles from the Gaines post-office. The farm consists of 111 acres, about 75 acres of flat land improved, with a frame dwelling house, two frame barns, other outbuildings and an orchard thereon. For further particulars call on or address, MARTIN FURMAN,
April 17, 1890-3t. Gaines, Pa.

Tax-Payers' Appeal.

THE BURGESS AND COUNCIL OF WELLSBORO will hold a meeting at the Firemen's Hall in the Engine-house in Wellsboro, Pa., on FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering propositions for the abatement and correction of taxes as levied for the year 1890, after which time no application for abatement or correction will be received.

ALFRED J. SHATTUCK,
April 24, 1890-3t. Borough Clerk.

Proposals

FOR OAK OR RED BEECH PILES, FOR THE BOROUGH OF WELLSBORO.

OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND COUNCIL,
WELLSBORO, PA., April 29, 1890.

Sealed ... will be received at this office until six o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890, for furnishing said borough with white oak, rock oak, or red beech piles of the following number and dimensions, viz.:

60 piles, 10 feet long, 8 inches in diameter.
24 " 12 " 10 "
12 " 16 " 10 "

The quantities of piles herein called for are to be properly sharpened, ready for driving, and are to be delivered on the ground at the corner of Conway and Berwart streets, in said borough, on or before June 1, 1890. Bidders are asked to bid on each class of timber separately. The right is reserved by the Burgess and Council to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid.

Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing piles," and addressed to the undersigned.

ALFRED J. SHATTUCK,
May 1, 1890-2t. Borough Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in Mansfield, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property:

A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield; beginning at a stake on the east side of a street leading from the foot of hill to Elmira street, it being the northwest corner of a lot of land conveyed by John A. Holden and wife to Jennie S. Bailey, and the southwest corner hereof; thence in a northerly direction along the east line of said street 85 feet to the southwest corner of R. B. Harrison lot; thence in an easterly direction along the south line of said Harrison lot 200 feet to the southeast corner of the same; thence in a southerly direction along the lands of Freeman Gaylord 85 feet to the northeast corner of J. S. Bailey lot; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of said lot, 200 feet to the place of beginning; containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of S. S. Gillett, suit of Chas. E. Kelsey, for use of D. H. Pitts.

FRANCIS M. SHEFFER,
Wellsboro, April 24, 1890-3t. Sheriff.

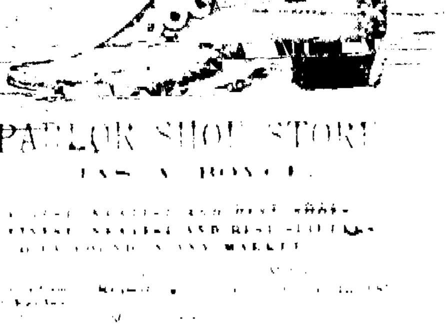
Ordinance No. 80.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Wellsboro, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a public sewer be put down in the center of Wain street, from the southeast side of its intersection with Grant street to the man-hole in the center of Main street. That said sewer be made of vitrified sewer-pipe, similar in quality to that heretofore used by the borough for such purposes; that a man-hole be put in the center of the intersection of Walnut street with Wain street; that said sewer be made with pipe 15 inches internal diameter, put down at least 8 feet below the present level of the road at the place of beginning, and be laid on a uniform grade to said man-hole at Walnut street; and from there to its intersection with the Main street sewer, the same be made with pipe 12 inches internal diameter, and to put in such catch basins and connecting pipes to carry off the surface water from the gutters of said street or intersecting streets as the Burgess and Council may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. That said sewer shall not ... in unless the Wellsboro School District ... to put into the school-building modern water-closets, provided with water and ... from same to said sewer.

SEC. 3. All ordinances inconsistent ... with are hereby repealed. ... BORDEN.

Attest:
ALFRED J. SHATTUCK, Borough ...
Wellsboro, Pa., April 29, 1890.



PARLOR SHOE STORE
JAS. A. BOYCE.

[illegible]

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

... ROBINSON, Pres't. ... M. ROBINSON, Cashier.
... BAILEY, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $100,000

This Bank transacts a general banking business ... makes collections, sells drafts on ... and gives prompt attention to all business at ... rates.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Steamship Tickets by first-class lines to and from New York.

With a record of twenty three years of prudent and successful management, marked by a ...

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1888.

The Eagled Cow.

A … sat … by the dairy shed,
A … way, she said,
…
But I'd like a drink of my own good milk"
And looking around, she presently saw
A pail a standing inside the door—
It was butter-milk, about two days old;
But the aged … hadn't … it,
… "It's … to bilk
An industrious cow of her own good milk,"
And she took a drink and she looked surprised,
And she walked away, and that cow surmised,
She surmised her half way down the lane,
And said with astonishment mixed with pain:
"To judge by the flavor of that there milk,
I can't be feeling as fine as silk;
I must be bilious, I'll bet a hat,
When I get to giving down milk like that."
—*Puck.*

NOTED LEADERS.

Soldiers of Brilliant Record North and South.

HOW THEY WON THEIR SPURS.

Officers of the Old Army—Southerners Who Went with Their States—Rise of the Cavalry Arm and Who Led to Victory.

The officers in the service of the United States at the outbreak, who became very distinguished during the war, were … the south, with few exceptions. Gen. Winfield Scott commanded the regular forces, with the rank of brevet lieutenant general, and he left the service in 1861 on account of advanced age. There were no major generals excepting Gen. Scott. The brigadier generals were John E. Wool, David E. Twiggs and William Harney. Wool did not become actively engaged in the war, and went on the retired list in 1863. Twiggs was dismissed and entered the Confederate service and died in 1862. Harney was put on the retired list and did no service. Col. E. V. Sumner was made a brigadier general to replace Twiggs, and became a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. Acting officers who became commanders of Union armies were George G. Meade, George H. Thomas, Philip H. Sheridan, Don Carlos Buel and Joseph Hooker. McClellan, Grant, Burnside and Sherman had been officers of the regulars, but in 1861 were engaged in civil pursuits. McClellan, Sherman and Burnside were in the railroad business, and Grant was a tanner.

Among southerners who resigned the commissions in the regular army and went with their states into the Confederacy and became prominent leaders in the field, were Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Braxton Bragg, E. Kirby Smith, James Longstreet, P. T. Beauregard, A. P. Hill, J. B. Hood and "Jeb" Stuart. "Stonewall" Jackson was a professor at the Virginia Military institute, having left the army in 1851.

At the beginning of the war the ages of the officers who became noted in both armies were as follows: Grant was 39; Burnside, 37; McClellan, 35; Sheridan, 30; Meade, 46; Hooker, 46; Sherman, 40; Thomas, 45; Rosecrans, 42; Buell, 43. Of the southerners Lee was 54; A. Sidney Johnston, 58; Joseph E. Johnston, 54; Stonewall Jackson, 37; Beauregard, 44; Bragg, 46; Hood, 31; A. P. Hill, 36; J. E. B. Stuart, 28.

In organization and equipment the Union government surpassed the Confederacy from the beginning. The armory at Springfield, Mass., was already in working order, and it gradually increased its capacity from 8,000 to 15,000 muskets a month. The cannon foundry at Cold Spring, near West Point, N. Y., under direction of an experienced ordnance officer of the army, Capt. R. P. Parrott, produced the celebrated Parrott guns in large quantities. The steel cannon invented by Norman Wiard, the first steel guns produced in America, were made regularly from 1861. The markets of Europe were open to Union agents, and the Whitworth gun from England and cannon from Krupp's German foundry contributed their strength to the Union armament. The Union cavalry was supplied with the most improved carbines and used chiefly the Maynard, Sharpe and Spencer. Their repeating pistols were Colt's, Savage's, Smith & Wesson's, Warner's and Allen's.

UNION OFFICER.

A Union camp was always laid out in order and well policed. The men built banks in their tents, cook houses, and in winter, bake ovens. They provided themselves with rubber blankets and with the most improved camp conveniences, and exhibited the "Yankee knack" for making—the best of everything. The Confederates, with less incentive to pride in martial appearance, were easy going, and their habits marked their existence … everywhere—in … and on the … In the beginning … servants to … the …

CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

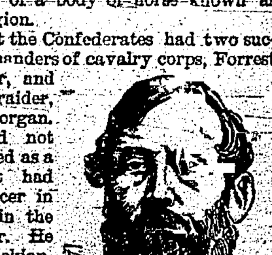
CONFEDERATE GROUP.

the horses were there and because it was not tactics for them to invade northern territory with bodies of infantry. The Union army in the east had no cavalry corps until Stuart had made his bold riders a terror to the administration at Washington, and in the west there was none worthy the name until Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan had ridden over Kentucky and Tennessee and watered their horses in the Ohio.

Stuart was a West Point man and had seen service in the west before the war. He started as an infantry officer in the Confederate army, but was soon chosen colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment. He was bold and reckless, and his numerous rides around the Union army compelled the north to form a command to cope with him. The commander of cavalry under McClellan on the Peninsula was George Stoneman, a West Point graduate and an experienced cavalryman. His small force was used in outpost work, and was not made a strong corps until Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac in 1863. In the next campaign, Chancellorsville, May, 1863, Stuart found himself outmatched. Stoneman left a force to watch Stuart near the battlefield, and circled Lee's army with the remainder of his troopers. In the next campaign Gen. Alfred Pleasonton commanded the cavalry. He was a West Point man, who became a cavalryman in 1861, and he handled the cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign so skillfully that Stuart lost much of his glory. Stuart was killed early in the campaign of 1864, when Sheridan had the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

After Stuart, Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee led the Confederate cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Fitz Lee was a nephew of Robert E. Lee, and was a regular army officer when the war began. Hampton was the son and grandson of soldiers, but had not been in service. He began his career at the head of a body of horse known as Hampton legion.

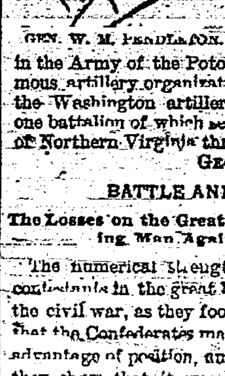
In the west the Confederates had two successful commanders of cavalry corps, Forrest and Wheeler, and the noted raider, John H. Morgan. Morgan had not been educated as a soldier, but had been an officer in the cavalry in the Mexican war. He was a Kentuckian, and after the Confederates were driven out of the state he made frequent raids across the border. Joseph Wheeler was a West Point man and had served in cavalry. At the outbreak of the war he served in the infantry and organized the first corps of Confederate cavalry in the west. A rival of Wheeler's was N. B. Forrest, who had not been trained to arms, but was a leader of such boldness that the young men of the south rallied to his standard, and his command became a force that the Confederate government was compelled to encourage. Forrest became a lieutenant general.



GEN. H. J. HUNT.

The best opponent of Forrest was Gen. James H. Wilson, who was unknown to the cavalry service until the last year of the war. Wilson was a West Point man, and served in the infantry until 1864, when he was given a cavalry division under Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac. He afterward became commander of all the cavalry forces of the west, under Sherman, and fought and defeated Forrest on the last campaign, March and April, 1865. Another cavalryman chosen by Sheridan was Gen. Wesley Merritt, an experienced cavalry officer, who was a West Point man and had served with the Army of the Potomac since 1861. Merritt rose to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. Other Union cavalry generals who commanded independent corps were Judson Kilpatrick, George Crook and W. W. Averell. Averell was a West Point man, and was the first colonel of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry. Crook was a West Point officer and served in infantry until 1863, and during the most of his service had a command of infantry and cavalry. Kilpatrick was a West Point man and helped to organize the first volunteer cavalry of New York in 1861. In the west Gen. D. S. Stanley commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland in 1862 and 1863. Stanley had been an infantry general and won distinction in that arm.

The Black Horse cavalry was never heard of after Bull Run, and there were no other organizations of cavalry that won undying fame not shared by others. In infantry there were the Confederate "Stonewall" brigade, and the Union "Irish," "Excelsior" and "Philadelphia" brigades, and the "Pennsylvania Reserves," which, in 1863, … instituted a division in the Army of the Potomac. The most famous artillery organization of the war was the Washington artillery of New Orleans, one battalion of which served with the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the war.



GEN. W. M. PENDLETON.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

BATTLE AND RAID.

The Losses on the Great Battlefields—Fighting Man Against Man.

The numerical strength and losses of the contestants in the great battles and raids of the civil war, as they footed up in 1865, show that the Confederates made the most of their advantage of position, and at the same time they show that it was only a question of time throughout when the Confederacy as a military power would be wiped out. The south had two great centers to guard—the northeast, between the Potomac and James rivers, covering Richmond and the southwest, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, covering the great railroad connections of …

… and the Confederate … When Lee … 60,000 … Burnside had … for duty … After … at … Lee had about 60,000 and Hooker had 134,000 "present for duty." At Fredericksburg the Union loss was 13,000 and the Confederate 5,000. At Chancellorsville the Union loss was 17,000 and the Confederate 13,000.

At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign the Army of the Potomac numbered nearly 100,000 … and probably there were between 90,000 and 95,000 on the field of Gettysburg. Lee's army numbered something less than 80,000, and his force available on the battlefield was about 70,000. The Union loss was 23,000, the Confederate 20,000. At the close of the siege of Vicksburg Grant had 75,000 men, and the Confederates under Pemberton were about 40,000. The losses were about 9,000 on each side. At Chickamauga the Union army numbered 57,000 and the Confederate about 70,000. The preponderance of the Confederates was due to the transfer of 12,000 men under Longstreet from Virginia. The Union loss was 16,000, the Confederate nearly 18,000.

In the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, Gen. Grant had 60,000 men and Bragg about 30,000 Confederates. Bragg detached 20,000 against Burnside at Knoxville on the eve of the battle. The Union loss was about 6,000, the Confederate about 7,000.

In the campaign against Richmond in 1864, the army with Grant numbered … and the Confederates, under Lee, about … The Union loss in what are called the Wilderness battles, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, was about 57,000. The Confederate loss has not been fully reported. In the Atlanta campaign Sherman had … men at the highest, and the Confederates numbered 75,000. The Union loss reported was nearly 32,000, and the Confederate … At Nashville, in 1864, the … force available under Thomas was … and the Confederates under Hood numbered between … and … The losses of the campaign, including those at Franklin, numbered about … In Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864, the Union force available on the field was about 43,000, and the Confederate 20,000 at the highest. Sheridan's losses at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek amounted to about 11,000. The Confederate loss, according to the commander, Gen. Early, was about 7,000.

At the siege of Petersburg, June to December, 1864, the Union army varied from 60,000 to 110,000, and the Confederate from 35,000 to 70,000. Lee strengthened his forces by the North Carolina troops, and also sent troops under Gen. Early to the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Grant sent troops from his army to the valley. The Union loss in the siege for those months was nearly 55,000. The Confederate loss was not reported.

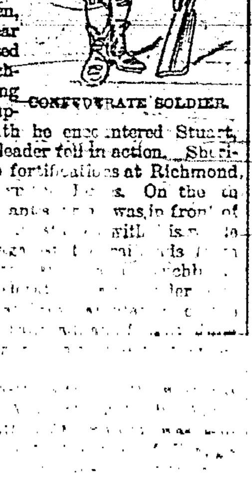
In the final campaign from Petersburg to Appomattox the Union armies, including those from Sheridan's Shenandoah army, numbered 120,000 men. Lee had about 55,000. The Union loss amounted to about 10,000. Lee lost heavily in prisoners during the march to Appomattox, and surrendered about 28,000 men. There were 67,058 Union soldiers killed on the field during the war and 318,187 wounded. Of the wounded 43,012 died of their wounds. The Confederate losses have not been fully computed, but a fair estimate shows about 94,000 killed and died of wounds.

FAMOUS RAIDS OF THE WAR.

The first raid of note was Stuart's ride around McClellan's army on the Peninsula, June 13-15, 1862. In October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was on the upper Potomac Stuart with 1,800 cavalry and a horse battery crossed the river above the army and penetrated into Pennsylvania as far as Gettysburg, recrossing the Potomac between the army and Washington. But little damage was done. During the Chancellorsville campaign Gen. Hooker sent his cavalry under Stoneman to cut the Confederate lines between Lee's army and Richmond. Stoneman had 3,500 men, and passed around the army, destroying several miles of the railroads, cutting the James River canal and burning numerous bridges on the principal streams. One of the most exciting expeditions of the war was the joint raids of Forrest and Van Dorn against Grant's communications in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee in the fall of 1862.

During the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December, 1862, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, made an important raid on the Union communications in rear of Rosecrans' army. Wheeler had 3,000 men and destroyed property amounting to a million dollars. The most daring raid of the west was Morgan's expedition into Indiana and Ohio. Morgan led a Confederate cavalry brigade and became celebrated by many small affairs near the scene of army operations. During Bragg's invasion of Kentucky he had ridden to the suburbs of Cincinnati. On July 2 he started with about 2,500 cavalry and four guns, and crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville. He swept through southern Indiana and across Ohio, to its northeastern border, where he was captured July 26.

While the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, was lying on the Rapidan, February, 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick, with 4,000 cavalry and a battery, set out from the lines, passed around the flank of Lee and reached the fortifications at Richmond. He destroyed the railroads between Lee's army and Richmond, but was soon opposed by forces that compelled him to retire down the Peninsula. From May 8 to 24, 1864, during the advance of Grant towards Richmond, Sheridan, with about 10,000 men, passed to the rear of Lee and pressed on towards Richmond, destroying railroads and supplies. On the 11th he encountered Stuart, and that noted leader fell in action. Sheridan reached the fortifications at Richmond, and withdrew … On the … of June, … was in front of Richmond …



CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

KNOCKED A CORPSE ON THE HEAD.

A … Played by University Students.

Some years ago a well-known character in West Philadelphia named Patrick Bradley kept a saloon on Woodlawn avenue, opposite the university. Pat was notorious for the enormous quantity of liquors that he imbibed, in consequence of which he had arrived at that state which in the slang terms of the day is known as "rum-dumb."

The principal patrons of his saloon were the medical students of the university, and they rendered his life miserable by making him the brunt of many practical jokes. Shortly before his death they played such a ghastly joke upon him that he never forgave them and never again allowed one of them in his place.

One stormy night three Southern students procured a corpse which had not felt the keen edge of the scalpel. They dressed it in an old suit of clothes and surreptitiously took it out of the dissecting-room. When they entered Bradley's saloon two of them were supporting what would have passed for a drunken man, while the third was exhorting the others to brace up. Pat was just in the condition suitable for their purpose, having arrived at the stage in which it would have been impossible for him to have told the difference between a drunken man and a lamp post. Propping their helpless companion up against the bar they ordered four drinks. After the three students had drank theirs they made some excuse and left the house.

For some time Pat paid no attention to the figure that leaned in such a helpless way against the bar, but it finally dawned on his foggy mind that the drinks had not been paid for. Leaning over the bar he demanded from his silent companion the price of the liquor. Receiving no reply, he reiterated the demand, and, of course, got still no answer. Pat began to grow angry and visions of the many tricks that had been played upon him by the students came across his mind, and he determined that he would not be done out of the drinks. Reaching under the bar he got a short club, and, coming out from behind his stronghold, he said, in his rich Milesian brogue: "Now, pay me for those drinks like a gentleman, and don't be standing there like a wooden man."

The silence that followed only served to enrage him the more, and he shouted out, "If you don't pay me I'll knock your blamed head off!" True to his word, when the seeming drunken man made no movement to produce his money, Pat drew back his arm and struck the corpse on the head. The body fell to the floor, and at the same instant the door burst open and the three students, who had been on the lookout for some such denouement, rushed in and accused Pat of murdering their companion. Pat was astounded when he felt the cold pulse of the corpse. In the imminence of his danger for arrest for murder his ready wit, however, did not desert him. He instantly said: "Ye are liars; I hit him in self-defense." He pulled a knife on me.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Equality in Saturn.

So far as the Saturnians can be said to have any pride in anything, it is in the absolute level which characterizes their political and social order. They profess to be the only true republicans in the solar system. The fundamental articles of their constitution are these:

All men are born equal, live equal, and die equal.

All men are born free—free, that is, to obey the rules laid down for the regulation of their conduct, pursuits and opinions; free to be married to the person selected for them by the physiological section of the government, and free to die at such proper period of life as may best suit the convenience and general welfare of the community.

The one great industrial producer of Saturn is the bread-root. The Saturnians find this wholesome and palatable enough, and it is well they do, as they have no other vegetable. It is what I should call a most uninteresting kind of eatable, but it serves as food and drink, having juice enough so that they can get along without water. They have a tough, dry grass, which, matted together, furnishes them with clothes sufficiently warm for their cold-blooded constitution and more than sufficiently ugly.

A piece of ground large enough to furnish bread-root for ten persons is allotted to each head of a household, allowance being made for the possible increase of families. This, however, is not a very important consideration, as the Saturnians are not a prolific race. The great object of life being the product of the largest possible quantity of bread-roots, and women not being so capable in the fields as the stronger sex, females are considered an undesirable addition to society.

The one thing the Saturnians dread and abhor is inequality. The whole object of their laws and customs is to maintain the strictest equality in everything, social relations, property (so far as they can be said to have anything which can be so called), mode of living, dress, and all other matters. It is their boast that nobody ever starved under their government. Nobody goes in rags for the coarse-fibered grass from which they fabricate their clothes is very durable. (I confess I wondered how a woman could live in Saturn.) They have no looking-glasses. There is no such article as a ribbon known among them. All their clothes were of one pattern. I noticed that there were no pockets in any of their garments, and learned that a pocket would be considered prima facie evidence of theft, as no honest person would have use for such a secret receptacle …

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton St., N. Y.

Thrift is a good revenue. Great Saving results from cleanliness and SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of scouring soap. Try it in your next house-cleaning and be happy.

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and he a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

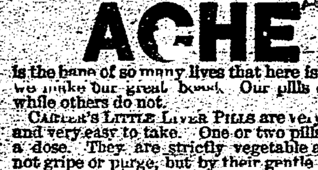
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

R. PAGAN.



Optician and Jeweler,

WELLSBORO, PA.

Having made the treatment of the eye a study, I am prepared to fit the eyes of those afflicted with defective vision in the best and most skillful manner. I use the best lenses and glasses that can be procured. A perfect fit guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

A large and elegant line of Solid and Silver-plated Ware. All the newest designs in Jewelry, Rings, etc. R. PAGAN.

Wellsboro, March 21.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION … by Physicians … best preparation … for

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

OCHILTREE'S BIG YARN.

He Discovers a Remarkable Cure, and Patronizes Home Industries.

Every one knows or has heard of Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas. The ex-Congressman is forty-five years of age and has flaring red hair. He is of large stature and a magnificent specimen of American manhood, standing six feet in his slippers and tipping the scales at an even 200 pounds.

He is a lawyer by profession, and makes it his business to bring wealthy capitalists together, thereby receiving liberal fees, and yet no fewer than a million people daily want to know "how Colonel Ochiltree lives."

The "Fiery Texan" is not the fiery man-eater, with a six-shooter in each pocket and a bowie-knife in his left boot-leg, as he is generally represented to be, but a charming fellow, well-versed in the ways of the world, a brilliant linguist and, outside of Chauncey M. Depew, the best after-dinner speaker in America.

The other day a Chicago statesman who aims to be a greater prevaricator than the immortal Thomas himself sauntered into the Hoffman House, and, walking up to the ex-Congressman, informed him that he had just returned from the Calsbad springs, where he had experienced a miraculous cure.

"You don't say?" was Ochiltree's credulous reply.

"Yes, indeed," went on the Chicago statesman, not the least bit abashed at the fiery Texan's doubtful manner. "You see I was consulting the greatest physicians in America, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. I decided to go to Carlsbad and try its famous waters."

"Humph! I never supposed you took any stock in water," interrupted Thomas with a shrug of his herculean shoulders.

"Neither I do, when it is plain. But I carried a flask of fine old Bourbon in my inside pocket and when I reached the famous springs I kinder diluted the water so as to disguise its taste, and, will you believe me? the following morning I was entirely cured and when I woke up I found myself the proud possessor of a brand-new liver."

"Bah, that's nothing!" was the ex-Congressman's disgusted reply, "and I am surprised that a good Chicagoan like you should have gone to Europe to get cured, when plain, every-day American Croton would have done you just as much good. But, will you believe me?"

"Why, of course, we will," echoed Billy Edwards and the Chicago statesman in chorus. "Who would ever dream of doubting Colonel Ochiltree's word?"

And as they said this the waters of the fountain merrily chimed in a musical gurgle and the bottles on the bar got up and did a song and dance, as if to encourage the immortal Thomas to do his little best to down his rival from Illinois.

"Well, if you believe me or not, I, too, have been a perfect martyr to that ill of ills, liver complaint, and as every one pronounced my case altogether hopeless I decided to go to Texas to get cured.

"While there I met a man who was peddling a brand of pills known as the American Liver and Light Cure," he went on, "and being a firm believer in American remedies, I bought one single pill, and even before I had swallowed it, I found myself possessed of a tin liver with electric light kidneys. I tell you, gentleman, there's nothing in the world like patronizing home industries."

Theory and Practice.

Mrs. Marchmant—"Why, Jane, where are all the young ladies? I thought I heard them come in an hour ago."

Jane—"So you did, mem; they'd been the cooking school, mem, and the … of them's been down in the kitchen ever since bilin' a egg, mem."

Very … Again.

The correspondent of the Louisville Journal who sends this story … by a sewing machine …

"Gentlemen," said the sewing machine man, "one spring father and I had a sugar camp down in the edge of the grove. About half a mile from us was a cornfield owned by a widow, and this widow never picked her own … On the other side was a man who owned a blind sow. She had one pig, and they used to go over into the cornfield every day to eat corn. Right in front of our camp was a creek. At one place about forty rods from our camp there was a tree felled across the creek.

"This was the only place that the sow could cross. Of course the sow could not see to cross on the log, so the way they used to do was for the old sow to take hold of the pig's tail and the pig would lead her across. Well, one day we were sitting in front of our camp when the old sow and pig were crossing the log. I said to father, 'Hand me the rifle and see me cut that pig's tail off.' I took aim and fired, cutting the little pig's tail off smack smooth. The pig ran for the cornfield, but the old sow didn't know which way to go. So father went over and took hold of the pig's tail and led the old sow clear into camp."

Gen. Banks's Gifted Daughter.

Maud Banks, the gifted daughter of Gen. Banks, is a girl of most distinguished and striking presence. She is about twenty-six years of age, but looks younger. Her hair and eyes are beautiful. The former a soft, dark-brown, the eyes a liquid hazel with the full brow which denotes an artistic temperament. Her smile is charming and the expression of her face is in harmony with her perfectly-modulated voice. If Miss Banks returns to the stage she will unquestionable score a triumph. During her residence abroad she studied various languages, and at one time in Paris was the only lady at an Embassy reception who could speak modern Greek with some diplomats present.—*Epoch.*

The United States is sending ice to Canada via Detroit.

Kissed Another Man's Wife.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green,
At his good neighbor, Brown,—
"You kissed my wife upon the street,—
I ought to knock you down."
"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied,
In accents mild and meek;
"I kissed her, that I've not denied,
But kissed her on the cheek—
and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?" "Well, replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night." "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee of giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

—The discovery of a lode of uranium at the Union mines, Cornwall was announced several months ago.

Best Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quality and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine of New Jersey, and the success that physicians have had by its use has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their practice as the best and most reliable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties, and for communion purposes.

… Doble thinks the present record will stand …

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Geo. M. Spalding, Wellsboro.—mar. 15—1f.

—A rusty nail is a prized relic in the museum of Houlton (Me.) Academy.

Hale's Honey is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c, $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure Cure, 50c.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is not fond of being interviewed. He is cordial and polite to a reporter, but he evades the point at issue with great skill.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

—Indications from New Hampshire are that the State may go Democratic in the Fall.

Don't Go Off Before you are Ready,

Particularly on a long journey. Be fully prepared. You cannot be, permit us to say, unless you are accompanied with the traveler's and tourist's *vade mecum*, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most genial of appetizers, acclimatizers and promoters of digestion. Against sea sickness, malaria, cramps and colics begotten of badly cooked or unwholesome food and brackish water, nervousness, increased by travel, chronic biliousness and constipation, the Bitters is a … preventive. It imparts a relish for food not altogether to your taste, and pre… disagreeing with you. Never … a capital thing for the unfort… who stands in dread of the … Stomachic trouble … viands abroad ship, on steam… is hastily bolted at railway rest… remedied by the Bitters, which … also to rheumatism, kidney t… and insomnia.

—The … the Kansas wheat … worm—is the … farmer.

… AND … OR.

… Personal and Pointed.

When a man knows that he cannot get out of the mud his next impulse is to go in deeper.—*Atchison Globe.*

The average waiter holds a tray, but the boarder generally finds him playing the deuce.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Mrs. McCorkle—"How religiously solemn those owls look!" McCorkle—"Yes, they are birds of prey."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Johnny Peck—"Pa, what is meant by the ruling passion?" Mr. N. Peck—"Ask your mother, my son, she knows all about it."—*Time.*

She (in evening toilet)—"I wasn't coming to-night, for I hadn't anything to wear." He—"And you seem to have worn it."—*Washington Star.*

German Snoobiack (who can't get his cigar stump to burn)—"By Jiminy! Now they are making smokeless cigars, I suppose!"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"I see your friend, Miss Edmunds, has been getting married, did she do well?" "No, miserably; her presents were of a very inferior quality."—*Time.*

The city clergyman who can preach the most scathing sermon against the corruption of municipal government never goes to the polls to vote.—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Blue—"Have you read Whittier's latest, 'The Captain's Well?'" Young Obtuse—"N-no-ah-what was the matter with the Captain?"—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Where is there a greater satire upon man than in a game of chess, where the queen has to do all the work and the king is the one to be protected?—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Cabble—"I have had the parrot for three months and it has never spoken a word yet." Caller—"Perhaps you have never given it a chance."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"How strict these reformers are," exclaimed Mrs. Verde. "I see that they are invading the army now, and insisting that even the powder shall not smoke."—*Time.*

Briggs—"I tell you, it makes me feel sad to meet a young man on the road to ruin." Braggs—"I didn't suppose such a thing could be possible."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Lady (horses running away)—"Dear, dear, dear, what will become of me?" New Coachmen (grimly)—"Madam, it depends on your past life. I'm all right."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"I hear your coachman ran off with $500 of your money. Are you going to try to recover it?" "No, the poor fellow will need it, my daughter went with him."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Jim—"I'm just like the Father of his Country—I can't tell a lie." Jam—"I can—some lies. I can always tell yours a mile off. For instance, this last one."—*Detroit Journal.*

Yeast—"They raise some wonderfully big beets out in California, I'm told." Crimsonbeak—"Yes, but they don't get into the banks like they do in New York."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"The lucky man is almost always sure to be found out," said Smithers to Blithers. "That's a fact, especially if you are calling to collect money that he owes you."—*Washington Post.*

A young woman began a song, "Ten Thousand Leaves Are Falling." She pitched it too high, screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000," cried an auctioneer.—*British American.*

P. T. Barnum claims to own, among other musical curiosities, the biggest lyre ever made. We trust this … advertising agent.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"What is society?" "It is a place where people who were poor twenty-five years ago tell of the plebeian origin of their neighbors and conceal their own humble beginnings."—*Boston Gazette.*

Mrs. Bloodgood—"What! not an open fireplace nor a stove in the house? How does your father warm his slippers, Willie?" Willie (ruefully)—"Warms 'em on me, ma'am."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Fogg—"I went to hear Gusherleigh preach last Sunday." Brown—"Why, I thought you hated to hear him?" Fogg—"So I do; but it was his farewell sermon. I went out of pure gratitude."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Salvation's free," sang the choir. "I'm glad of that," said a poorly dressed old gentleman who had just dropped in; "but you jest wait till some of them English syndicators get hold on't."—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss Playne—"I wonder if I could recover any damages if I were to sue him for breach of promise?" Miss Flyppe—"You might possibly, if you should wear a heavy veil all through the trial."—*Terre Haute Express.*

First Manager—"I'm going to bring out something new in the Shakspearean line. It's going to take, too." Second Manager—"What is it?" First Manager—"'Hamlet,' with two Hamlets and two graves of real dirt."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Young Would-Be Contributor—"How long is it before MSS. that are declined are returned?" Editorial Friend—"The rule varies; but in your case the return ought to be sufficiently prompt to answer all requirements."—*Boston Budget.*

"Yes," observed Fogg, "the death rate has been unusually large this winter—that's a fact; but then the weather's been so beastly that the people who die ought to be resigned. They can't get into a worse climate."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I declaiah," said Gus de Jay in a disconsolate tone, "I had an idea just now, and it has completely left my bwain, you know." "Maybe not," said his friend. "Possibly it got to roaming around your head and lost itself."—*Washington Post.*

The … of … man is certainly … said Miss Lashington to … once in a while …

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the honey of the plant horehound, in chemical union with Tar-Balm extracted from the Life Principle of the forest tree Abies Balsamea, or balm of gilead.

Those who have never tried the Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is wonderfully remedial … the organs of respiration … and its action is unusually rapid. It contains nothing that can disorder the … it has also an extremely agreeable flavor.

Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.

Prices—25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle; largest, cheapest.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS. Cure in 1 Minute.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion.

Sold by Druggists, 25c, 3 cakes, 60c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black and Brown, 50c.

COLES HOTEL,

WELLSBORO, PA.

J. S. COTTS, Proprietor.

This is the largest and best hotel in town. It has all the latest improvements—steam heat, bath rooms, billiard rooms, reading room and a good sample room for commercial men. There are seventy large and pleasant sleeping-rooms. The hotel is located in the central part of town and has excellent accomodations for summer boarders. First-class stables attached.

Wellsboro, Pa., April 30, 1887.

Comes in out of the snow. You'll get cold from wet feet. Children—Mother, our shoes can't get wet; you … we have

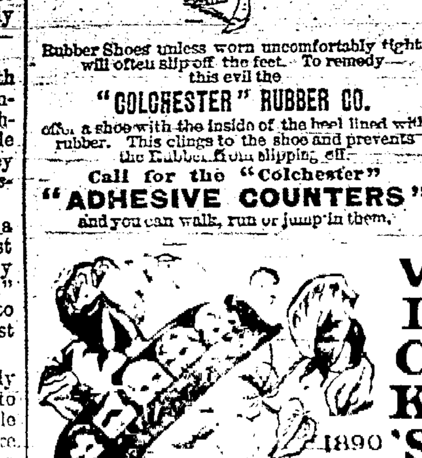
Wolff's ACME Blacking

OIL CLOTHS …

PIK-RON

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

NO MORE OF THIS!



Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, will often slip off the feet. To remedy this evil the

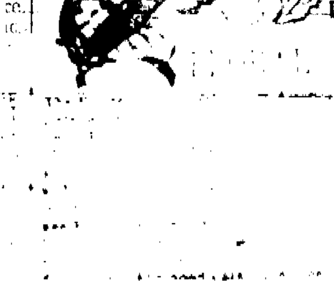
"COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.

offer a shoe with the inside of the heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the Rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester"

"ADHESIVE COUNTERS"

and you can walk, run or jump in them.



VICK'S 1890

Hop Plasters

"Good and Honest."

St. Jacobs Oil.

FOR GENERAL USE.

Pains & Aches

I CURE FITS!

CATARRH

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. … ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co.

Farm Produce on Commission.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

Everybody Knows

Consumption Surely Cured.

Rain-in-the-face, the Sioux chieftain, has applied for a position on the police force of Bismarck, Dak.

—On the other side of the Atlantic Mrs. … has been showered with social attentions.

First a cold then bronchitis. Check the first with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—A portrait of Mrs. Amelia Van Buren has just been hung in the White House.

Young Jobson (of Jobson & Co.)—"O, yes, Brown is not a bad fellow, but he's terribly sarcastic. The other day I asked him to fix up a nice motto to go over the counter. What do you think he wrote?" Chorus—"Give it up; what?" "Honest Tea is the Best Policy."—*American Grocer.*

Cashley—"How did you like Buskin's acting in the scene where he … his father's ghost?" …

The Wellsboro Gazette.

State Library 4july90

VOL. XVI. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890. NO. 33.

Wellsboro Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

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WRIGHT & CONEVERY, PROPRIETORS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
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2 Weeks	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year	12 00	18 00	27 00	[illegible]	32 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS NOTICES ON LOCAL PAGE.—Ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

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MARRIAGES AND DEATHS inserted free.

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Double rates will be charged for figure or table work. Reasonable discounts to yearly advertisers.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK. ROB'T K. YOUNG.

MERRICK & YOUNG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Wellsboro, Pa. Office in Cameron & Packer's new block.—May 14, 1883.

H. P. ERWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Wellsboro, Pa. Fine custom tailoring at fair prices. Good fits guaranteed in every case. Shop over Agitator office.—Nov. 10, 1887.

WRIGHT & CONEVERY,

JOB PRINTERS, in Wright's new block, Main street, over the drug store. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over C. C. Mathers & Co's. store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 23, 1885.

F. C. WASHBURN,

[illegible]

GEO. W. NAVLE,

HARNESSMAKER, Crafton Street, between Main and Pearl, Wellsboro, Pa. Light and Heavy, Double and Single Harness made to order on short notice. The largest stock of Horse Furnishing Goods in Tioga county.—Mar. 6, 1888.

O. H. DAVIS,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. Established 1877. Leading English and American companies represented. Special features attending insurance on farm property. Office on second floor in Wright's Block, next to Gazette office, Main street, Wellsboro, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1885-1y

"Hello! Hello!! Hello!!!"

"Well, what is it?"

"How is your mother, this morning?"

"Very much better, she had a real restful sleep last night; she is almost rid of her night-sweats, cough and nervousness, and is growing quite cheerful. How grateful we all are to you for that bottle of medicine."

"Don't speak of gratitude. What does the doctor say?"

"He says he never saw so wonderful a change in such a serious lung trouble. He still thinks we are giving his medicines. I don't like to tell him."

"That's right. He's an old friend, you know. I'm sure your mother will get well now; but you won't forget the name of the medicine, will you?"

"Never! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" are household words already, and it has come to stay. Do come and see what sunshine it has brought already, and let us thank you again for it."

"I will. Good bye."

The foregoing is a fair representation of a very common occurrence. "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured severe, lingering coughs and arrested Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, in thousands of cases after doctors have failed and other medicines have been tried and abandoned as useless. The "Discovery" is guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, if taken in time and given a fair trial, or money will be refunded.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. 50 cents, by druggists.

ERIE

Time-table in effect November [illegible]

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	12* p.m.	2 p.m.	8* p.m.	10* a.m.	16* a.m.	24* p.m.
Susp. Bridge..Lv.	4.20	5.55	....	7.55	....	....
Niagara Falls	4.30	6.05	....	8.05	....	....
Buffalo	5.20	7.30	....	9.00	....	....
Dunkirk	3.35	....	....	7.05	....	....
Salamanca	5.35	....	5.32	8.45	....	....
Olean	6.13	....	6.04	9.00	....	....
Rochester....Lv.	5.30	8.15	....	9.45	....	....
Bath	8.16	....	....	....	....	....
Hornellsville	8.40	10.23	8.02	12.01	6.00	4.00
Addison	9.33	10.30	....	1.02	6.53	4.59
Corning	9.54	11.24	9.06	1.23	7.15	5.21
Elmira	10.26	12.04	9.34	1.55	7.50	6.05
Waverly	10.55	....	10.03	2.18	8.25	6.42
Owego	11.31	1.07	10.36	2.52	9.03	7.21
Binghamton	12.15	1.46	11.16	3.31	9.45	8.10
	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.		
Albany	4.50	....	3.30	8.40	....	....
	p.m.		p.m.	a.m.		
Boston	12.10	....	9.55	6.15	....	....
Susquehanna	1.00	2.33	12.01	4.30	10.45	9.15
Carbondale...Arr.	9.35	9.35	....	5.45	....	....
Scranton.....Arr.	11.54	11.54	....	9.15	....	....
Hancock	2.00	....	12.56	5.28	....	....
Honesdale...Arr.	10.15	....	....	8.20	....	....
Port Jervis	4.25	5.35	3.05	7.45	....	....
New York....Arr.	7.22	8.22	5.45	10.37	....	....
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	[illegible]		p.m.

Additional Local Trains Eastward.

No. 6 leaves Binghamton 7.10, Susquehanna 7.55, Carbondale 9.35, Scranton 11.54, Hancock 9.04, Honesdale 1.50, Port Jervis 12.15, arriving at New York 3.37 p. m.

No 18 leaves Rochester 6.00 a. m., Bath 8.43, Corning 9.17, arriving at Elmira 10.00 a. m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	1* a.m.	5* p.m.	7* p.m.	29* p.m.	3* p.m.	15* p.m.
New York....Lv.	9.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	....
Port Jervis	12.20	6.00	8.49	12.30	11.50	....
Honesdale	11.00	5.55	....	....	....	....
Hancock	2.30	8.05	....	4.18	2.02	....
Scranton.....D..	10.00	5.10	....	....	....	10.00
Carbondale...Lv.	11.10	8.25	....	....	....	11.10
Susquehanna	3.29	9.10	11.49	6.05	3.05	1.30
	p.m.	a.m.			p.m.	
Boston.......Lv.	11.00	8.30	....	....	3.00	....
	a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	
Albany......Lv.	8.35	4.00	....	....	10.50	....
Binghamton	4.10	9.49	12.26	6.50	3.55	2.20
Owego	4.43	10.23	....	7.34	4.39	3.03
Waverly	5.14	10.55	....	8.22	5.15	3.49
Elmira	5.45	11.28	1.58	9.08	5.51	4.35
Corning	6.12	[illegible]	2.24	9.49	6.27	5.12
Addison	6.32	....	....	10.16	6.51	5.36
Hornellsville	7.28	1.00	3.28	1.00	8.05	6.45
Bath........Arr.	7.29	....	5.09	....	8.10	....
Rochester...Arr.	10.05	....	7.30	....	11.00	....
Olean	10.06	3.17	....	3.22	10.33	....
Salamanca...Arr.	10.45	3.54	....	4.00	11.13	....
Dunkirk ....Arr.	....	....	....	6.00	1.10	....
Buffalo	10.25	....	6.17	7.45	11.15	....
Niagara Falls	12.11	....	....	....	2.10	....
Susp. Bridge, Arr.	12.19	....	7.26	....	2.25	....
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.

Additional Local Trains Westward.

No. 11 leaves Susquehanna 5.55 p. m., Binghamton 7.01, Owego 7.54, Waverly 8.41, Elmira 9.27, Corning 10.30, Addison 11.05, Hornellsville 12.40 p. m.

No. 17 leaves Elmira 1.40 p. m., Corning 2.15, Bath 3.01, Rochester 5.55, arriving at Buffalo 7.45 p. m.

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

L. P. FARMER,
W. J. MURPHY, G. P. Agt., New York.
Gen'l Supt., Jersey City.
S. T. SEELY, Div. Passenger Agent, Elmira.
[illegible]

TIOGA DIVISION.

Westward. Eastward.

109 p.m.	107 a.m.	105 a.m.	STATIONS.	102 a.m.	104 p.m.	106 p.m.
5.43	9.50	6.15	Lv. Elmira Ar.	9.35	5.10	6.20
6.27	10.30	7.35	Millerton	8.56	4.15	5.38
7.07	11.15	9.10	Lawrenceville	8.17	....	5.00
7.46	11.53	11.05	Mansfield	7.31	2.15	4.14
8.10	12.35	1.00	Blossburg	7.05	1.15	3.47
	1.20	2.30	Ar. Hoytville Lv.	....	9.10	2.55
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

Trains leave Blossburg for Morris Run at 6.00 and 9.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m., and leave Morris Run for Blossburg 6.45 and 10.20 a. m., and 3.15 p. m. S. T. SEELY, Div. Pass. Agent.

RAILWAY GUIDE.

FALL BROOK COAL CO'S RAILWAYS.

Took effect December 1, 1889.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Division.

Going North (Read up.) 6 P.M.	4 P.M.	2 A.M.	STATIONS.	Going South (Read down.) 1 A.M.	3 A.M.	5 P.M.
8 25	2 35	9 25	Lyons	7 25	10 10	6 30
7 50	1 55	9 00	Geneva	8 20	12 40	7 00
7 17	1 25	8 29	Dresden	8 50	1 25	7 34
7 00	1 05	8 13	Himrods	9 07	1 55	7 50
6 50	12 56	8 03	Dundee	9 18	2 15	8 01
6 27	12 33	7 40	Watkins Sta.	9 42	2 48	8 23
6 08	12 08	7 18	Beaver Dams	10 02	3 17	8 43
5 40	11 40	6 50	Dp Corning Ar	10 30	4 00	9 15

Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim Div.

6 P.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.	STATIONS.	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	7 P.M.
2 50	....	....	Dp Antrim Ar	1 00	....	....
3 10	....	....	*Summit	12 42	....	....
3 25	....	....	*Round Top	12 28	....	...0
3 50	11 50	7 15	WELLSBORO	12 15	6 10	8 05
3 57	11 57	7 20	Stokesdale	12 07	6 02	7 53
4 05	12 15	7 23	Stokesdale Junc.	12 05	6 00	7 57
4 11	12 23	7 28	Niles Valley	11 58	5 17	7 47
4 14	12 27	7 32	Middlebury	11 55	5 43	7 44
4 18	12 33	7 37	Holiday	11 50	5 38	7 39
4 26	12 43	7 46	*Hammond	11 40	5 29	7 32
4 33	12 53	7 55	Tioga	11 32	5 20	7 22
4 42	1 05	8 05	Lathrop	11 21	5 07	7 12
4 58	1 15	8 13	Lawrenceville	11 13	4 58	7 05
5 05	1 23	8 20	Lindley	11 07	4 50	6 52
5 15	1 35	8 29	Presho	10 56	4 38	6 43
5 35	2 00	8 50	Ar Corning Dp	10 35	4 15	6 20

Pine Creek Division.

....	10 P.M.	6 P.M.	STATIONS.	1 P.M.	3 P.M.	....
....	12 15	4 15	WELLSBORO	11 50	5 35	....
....	12 07	4 05	Stokesdale	11 57	5 46	....
....	12 00	4 00	Stokesdale Jun.	12 05	6 00	....
....	11 41	....	*Marsh Creek	12 17	6 14	....
....	11 31	3 40	Ansonia	12 22	6 20	....
....	11 15	....	*Four Mile Run	12 32	6 30	....
....	10 58	3 27	*Tiadaghton	12 42	6 41	....
....	10 30	3 10	Blackwell's	1 15	7 15	....
....	10 13	3 00	Cedar Run	1 28	7 30	....
....	8 55	2 15	Waterville	2 15	8 27	....
....	8 00	1 45	Jersey Shore	2 45	9 00	....
....	7 35	1 12	Newberry Junc.	3 15	9 35	....
....	7 25	1 05	Williamsport	3 25	9 45	....
....	A.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	....

Cowanesque Branch.

24 P.M.	6 P.M.	8 A.M.	STATIONS.	1 A.M.	7 P.M.	23 A.M.
6 00	5 35	8 50	Ar. Corning Dp	10 35	6 20	6 30
4 22	4 40	8 10	Lawrenceville	11 15	7 07	8 13
3 38	4 17	7 48	Nelson	11 37	7 30	9 10
3 10	4 03	7 37	Elkland	11 50	7 42	9 40
3 00	3 58	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 55	7 48	9 51
2 32	3 45	[illegible]	[illegible] Corners	12 07	8 00	10 20
2 26	3 42	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 10	8 05	10 28
2 03	3 32	[illegible]	Cowanesque	12 21	8 15	10 53
1 46	3 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 28	8 21	11 11
1 25	3 13	[illegible]	[illegible] Brook	12 37	8 31	11 33
1 19	3 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 40	8 33	11 40
1 05	3 0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12 45	8 40	11 55

FALL [illegible] leaves Blossburg [illegible] at 12:45 and arrives a[illegible] Returning, it leaves [illegible] nerville at 2:20 and [illegible] m.

*Flag stations.

CONNE[CTIONS] [illegible] in Line, N. Y. C. [illegible] make close con[nections] [illegible] West. Sleeping [illegible] Lyons to Syracuse [illegible] Boston, Rochester [illegible] and St. Louis.

Geneva [illegible] & H. R. R. [illegible] R. R. Dresden [illegible] G. & C. Railway. Elmira [illegible] Corning [illegible] and D. L. & W. [illegible] Lawrenceville [illegible] Jersey [illegible] Williamsport [illegible] Reading [illegible] P. & R. [illegible] port and [illegible] G. R. B. [illegible]

Addison & Pennsylvania R. R.

[illegible]

FRANK M. BAKER, Supt.

Fresh Shell and Tub Oysters and Clams

RECEIVED DAILY AT THE

PARLOR RESTAURANT

At Whitney's on [illegible]

[illegible]

Out of the Way.

Jamie's feet are restless and rough,
Jamie's fingers cause disarray,
Jamie can never make noise enough,
Jamie is told to get out of the way

Out of the way of beautiful things,
Out of the way with his games and toys,
Out of the way with his sticks and strings,
Out on the street, with the other boys.

Easy to slip from home restraint,
Out of the mother care into the throng,
Out of the way of fret and complaint,
Out with the run borne swiftly along.

Out of the way of truth and right,
Out with the bold, the reckless, the gay,
Out of purity into the night
Mother, your boy is out of the way!

Out into darkness, crime and woe—
Mother, why do you weep to-day?
Weep that Jamie has sunk so low
You who sent him out of your way.

Pray you, mother, to be forgiven
And for your boy, too, pray, oh, pray!
For he is out of the way to heaven—
Yes, he is surely out of the way!
—*Youth's Companion.*

QUATERMAIN'S WIFE.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD,

Author of "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "A Tale of Three Lions," "Allan Quatermain," "She," "Jess," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY.

This story is supposed to be founded upon a manuscript found in the papers of Allan Quatermain, which was given to the author as literary executor. In it Quatermain tells the story of his marriage.

CHAPTER I.—Describes Allan's first meeting, when a child, with Stella Carson, at a Christmas gathering. Stella's dress caught fire and Allan extinguished the flames. Stella's mother was Spanish, and she eloped with a cousin, leaving Stella with her father, Squire Carson. He determined to leave England on account of the disgrace, and at about the same time Allan's mother died and Allan's father took him to South Africa, where Mr. Quatermain became a missionary among the Kaffirs. When Allan was 20 his father died.

CHAPTER II.—Allan sold the effects and decided to go on a journey of trade and adventure. Among [illegible]

CHAPTER III.—Details the start of the expedition. Quatermain describes his first elephant hunt.

CHAPTER IV. Quatermain discovered a large body of Zulus, and was surprised by two of their scouts. Acting upon the impulse of the moment, he shot both of them and retreated. The Zulus had been following a party of Dutch Boers, consisting of seventeen or eighteen men, their women and children, and a large number of cattle, with which they were removing to the north. For safety's sake the cattle and some of the women and children were sent away, while Quatermain, the witch doctor and some of the Boers remained. The next morning, by a ruse, Quatermain and Indaba-zimbi were captured by the Zulus.

CHAPTER V.—Quatermain discovered that Indaba-zimbi had betrayed him into the hands of the Zulus, who at first offered him no harm. The camp of the Boers was attacked and destroyed. One little child only escaped alive and Quatermain preserved her by fighting a duel with and killing a Zulu warrior. The witch doctor had said that Quatermain was a spirit. The Zulus determined to kill him, but Indaba-zimbi, who pretended himself to kill Quatermain and then bring him to life again. This frightened the Zulus, and Indaba and Quatermain, with the child, made their escape.

CHAPTER VI.—Describes the manner of escape of Quatermain with the witch doctor and Tota, the child. Indaba said "Go north," prophesying that friends would be found there. Quatermain obeyed, though against his judgment. They crossed a broad desert, where there was no water, and at its end they became unconscious. When they recovered, they were being cared for by Stella Carson, whose life Quatermain saved when a child, and who was now a beautiful young woman. Since early childhood she had lived in the wilds of Africa with her father, never having [illegible]

CHAPTER VII. Stella was accompanied by a woman called Hendrika, who was captured by baboons when a child and rescued by Stella's father. Hendrika and Indaba quarreled, and Hendrika objected to Quatermain's being taken to Stella's home, but was overruled. The home of Mr. Carson, who was sick at this time, was a kraal of white marble buildings, built like Zulu huts, only much larger. No one knew who built them. Carson found good ready to his hand when he settled there.

CHAPTER VIII is devoted to a description of Mr. Carson's place. He had a thousand natives with him, planted coffee, oranges, etc., and had educated his daughter, though she had never left the vicinity. Old mines were near, and Stella showed them to Quatermain, when a rather alarming encounter with baboons, who swarmed round about, occurred. Hendrika quelled the disturbance, and Indaba warned Quatermain of her, saying: "She is jealous of Stella, 'the Star,' and may do her harm if she becomes too much attached to you."

CHAPTER IX.—Describes the lovemaking of Quatermain and Stella. Hendrika became wildly jealous of Quatermain, and threatened him with evil if he took Stella away. Carson sanctioned the marriage and declared his end to be near.

CHAPTER X. Hendrika attempted to murder Quatermain in his sleep, but was foiled by Indaba. The marriage took place in full view of the natives, Mr. Carson officiating. Hendrika's deeds were told, and she was sent into the mountains, though Indaba and the natives urged that she be killed. She promised Quatermain that she had not yet done with him.

(CHAPTER X CONTINUED.)

We passed the rest of the night watching Hendrika. Presently she came to herself and struggled furiously to break the rein. But it was too strong even for her, and, moreover, Indaba-zimbi unceremoniously sat upon her to keep her quiet. At last she gave it up.

In due course the day broke on my marriage day. Leaving Indaba-zimbi to watch the would-be murderess I went and fetched [illegible] natives [illegible]

[illegible]

time, but when breakfast which was rather a farce was done, Mr. Carson sent for his head man and gave him certain orders.

We were to be married after the service which Mr. Carson held every Sunday morning in the large marble hut set apart for that purpose. The service began at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour all the natives on the place came up in troops, singing as they came, to be present at the wedding of the "Star." It was a pretty sight to see them, the men dressed in all their finery, and carrying shields and sticks in their hands, and the women and children bearing green branches of trees, ferns and flowers. At length, about half past nine, Stella rose, pressed my hand, and left me to my reflections. At a few minutes to ten she reappeared again with her father, dressed in a white veil, a wreath of orange flowers on her dark curling hair, a bouquet of orange flowers in her hand. To me she seemed like a dream of loveliness. With her came little Tota in a high state of glee and excitement. She was Stella's only bridesmaid. Then we all passed out towards the church hut. The bare space in front of it was filled with hundreds of natives, who set up a song as we came. But we went on into the hut, which was crowded with such of the natives as usually worshiped there. Here Mr. Carson, as usual, read the service, though he was obliged to sit down in order to do so. When it was done—and to me it seemed interminable—Mr. Carson whispered to me that he meant to marry us outside the hut in sight of all the people, so we went out and took our stand under the shade of a large tree that grew near the hut facing the bare space where the natives were gathered.

Mr. Carson held up his hand to enjoin silence. Then, speaking in the native dialect, he told them that he was about to make us man and wife after the Christian fashion and in the sight of all men. This done, he proceeded to read the marriage service over us, and very solemnly and beautifully he did it. We said the words, I placed the ring it was her father's signet ring, for we had no other—upon Stella's finger, and it was done.

Then Mr. Carson spoke. "Allan and [illegible] make a marriage binding is, [illegible] should be celebrated according to the custom of the country where the parties to it reside. It is according to the custom that has been in force here for fifteen years or more that you have been married in the face of all the people, and in token of it you will both sign the registry that I have kept of such marriages, among those of my own people that have adopted the Christian faith. Still, in case there should be any legal flaw, I again demand the solemn promise of you both that on the first opportunity you will cause this marriage to be re-celebrated in some civilized land. Do you promise?"

"We do," we answered.

Then the book was brought out and we signed our names. At first my wife signed here "Stella" only, but her father bade her write it Stella Carson for the first and last time in her life. Then several of the indunas, or head men, including old Indaba-zimbi, put their marks in witness. Indaba-zimbi drew his mark in the shape of a little star, in humorous allusion to Stella's native name. That register is before me now as I write. That, with a lock of my darling's hair that lies between its leaves, is my dearest possession. There are all the names and marks as they were written many years ago beneath the shadow of the tree on Babyan Kraals in the wilderness, but alas! and alas! where are those who wrote them?

"My people," said Mr. Carson, when the singing was done and we had kissed each other before them all—"my people, Macumazahn and the Star, my daughter, are now man and wife, to live in one kraal, to eat of one bowl, to share one fortune till they reach the grave. Hear now, my people, you know this woman," and, turning, he pointed to Hendrika, who, unseen by us, had been led out of the prison hut.

"Yes, yes, we know her," said a little ring of head men, who formed the primitive court of justice, and after the fashion of natives had squatted themselves in a circle on the ground in front of us. "We know her; she is the white babyan woman; she is Hendrika, the body servant of the Star."

"You know her," said Mr. Carson, "but you do not know her altogether. Stand forward, Indaba-zimbi, and tell the people what came about last night in the hut of Macumazahn."

Accordingly old Indaba-zimbi came forward, and, squatting down, told his moving tale with much descriptive force and many gestures, finishing up by producing the great knife from which his watchfulness had saved me.

Then I was called upon, and in a few brief words substantiated his story; indeed my face did that in the sight of all men.

Then Mr. Carson turned to Hendrika, who stood in sullen silence, her eyes fixed upon the ground, and asked her if she had anything to say.

She looked up boldly and answered: "Macumazahn has [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

urging them to kill Hendrika at once or mischief would come of it.

At last matters got very bad, for two of the indunas came forward to drag her off to execution, and it was not until Stella fairly burst into tears that the sight of her grief, backed by Mr. Carson's orders and my own remonstrances, carried the day.

All this while Hendrika had been standing quite unmoved. At last the tumult stopped, and the leading induna called to her to go, promising that if ever she showed her face near the kraals again she should be stabbed like a jackal. Then Hendrika spoke to Stella in a low voice in English:

"Better let them kill me, mistress, better for all. Without you to love I shall go mad and become a babyan again."

Stella did not answer, and they loosed her. She stepped forward and looked at the natives with a stare of hate. Then she turned and walked past me, and as she passed whispered a native phrase in my ear, that, being literally translated, means, "Till another moon" but which has the same significance as the French "au revoir."

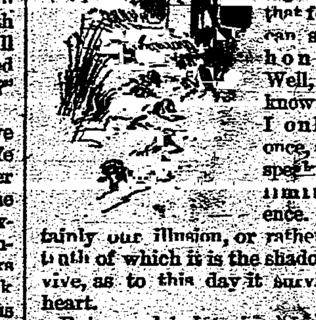
It frightened me, for I knew she meant that she had not done with me, and saw that our mercy was misplaced. Seeing my face change she ran swiftly from me, and as she passed Indaba-zimbi, with a sudden movement snatched her great knife from his hand. When she had gone about twenty paces she halted, looked long and earnestly on Stella, gave one loud cry as of anguish, and fled. A few minutes later we saw her far away, bounding up the face of an almost perpendicular cliff—a cliff that nobody except herself and the baboons could possibly climb.

"Look," said Indaba-zimbi in my ear, "look, Macumazahn, there goes the babyan frau. But, Macumazahn, she will come back again. Ah, why will you not listen to my words? Have they not always been true words, Macumazahn?" and he shrugged his shoulders and turned away.

For a while I was much disturbed, but at any rate Hendrika was gone for the present, and Stella, my dear and lovely wife, was there at my side, and in her smiles I forgot my fears.

[illegible] we seek so continually and so rarely clasp.

CHAPTER XI.



I WONDER if many married couples are quite as happy as we found ourselves. Cynics, a growing class, declare that few illusions can survive a honeymoon. Well, I do not know about it, for I only married once, and can but speak from my limited experience. But certainly our illusion, or rather the great truth of which it is the shadow, did survive, as to this day it survives in my heart.

But complete happiness is not allowed in this world even for an hour.

Three days after our wedding Mr. Carson had a stroke. It had been long pending, now it fell. We came into the center hut to dinner and found him lying speechless. At first I thought that he was dying, but this was not so. On the contrary, within four days he recovered his speech and some power of movement. But he never recovered his memory, though he still knew Stella, and sometimes myself. Curiously enough he remembered little Tota best of all three, though occasionally he thought that she was his own daughter in her childhood, and would ask her where her mother was. This state of affairs lasted for some seven months. The old man gradually grew weaker, but he did not die. Of course his condition quite precluded the idea of our leaving Babyan Kraal till all was over. This was the more distressing to me because I had a nervous presentiment that Stella was incurring danger by staying there, and also because the state of her health rendered it desirable that we should reach a civilized region as soon as possible.

At length the end came very suddenly. We were sitting one evening by Mr. Carson's bedside in his hut, when to our astonishment he sat up and spoke.

"I hear you," he said. "Yes, yes, I forgive you. Poor woman! you too have suffered," and he fell back dead.

I have little doubt that he was addressing his lost wife, some vision of whom had flashed across his dying senses. Stella, of course, was overwhelmed with grief at her loss. Till I came her father had been her sole companion, and therefore, as may be imagined, the tie between them was much closer than is usual even in the case of father and daughter. So deeply did she mourn that I began to fear for the effect upon her health. Nor were we the only ones to grieve; all the natives on the settlement called Mr. Carson "father," and as a father they lamented him. The air was [illegible] with the wailing of women [illegible] about with [illegible] sun had [illegible] the Star [illegible] zimbi alone [illegible] was [illegible]

[illegible]

"I know it because I saw her, Macumazahn. She is disguised, she is dressed up in baboon skins, and her face is stained dark. But though she was a long way off I knew her by her size, and I saw the white flesh of her arm when the skins slipped aside. She has come back, Macumazahn, with all the baboons in the world, and she has come back to do evil. Now do you understand why you should trek?"

"Yes," I said, "though I don't see how she and the baboons can harm us. I think that it will be better to go. If necessary we can camp the wagons somewhere for a while on the journey. Hearken, Indaba-zimbi: say nothing of this to the Star. I will not have her frightened. And hearken again: speak to the head men, and see that watchers are set all around the huts and gardens, and I kept there to-night and to-day. To-morrow we will get the wagons ready, and the next day we will trek."

He nodded his white head and went to do my bidding, leaving me not a little disturbed—unreasonably so, indeed. It was a strange story. That this woman had the power of conversing with baboons I knew. That was not so very wonderful, seeing that the Bushmen claim to be able to do the same thing, and she had been nurtured by them. But that she had been able to muster them, and by the strength of her human will and intelligence muster them in order to forward her ends of revenge, seemed to me so incredible that after reflection my fears grew light. Still I determined to trek.

So I went into Stella, and without saying a word to her of the baboon story, told her I had been thinking matters over, and had come to the conclusion that it was our duty to follow her father's instructions to the letter, and leave Babyan Kraals at once. Into all our talk I need not enter, but the end of it was that she agreed with me, and declared that she could quite well manage the journey.

Nothing happened to disturb us that night, and on the following morning I was up early making preparations. The despair of the people when they learned that we were going to leave them was something quite pitiable. I could only console them by declaring that we were [illegible]

[illegible] lived in his shadow. He had received them when they were outcasts and wanderers without a mat to lie on, or a blanket to cover them, and they had grown fat in his shadow. Then he had died, and the Star, their father's daughter, had married me, Macumazahn, and they had believed that I should take their father's place, and let them live in my shadow. What should they do when there was no one to protect them? The tribes were kept from attacking them by fear of the white man. If he went, they would be eaten up," and so on. Alas! there was but too much foundation for their fears.

I returned to the huts at mid-day to get some dinner. Stella said that she was going to pack during the afternoon, so I did not think it necessary to caution her about going out alone, as I did not wish to allude to the subject of Hendrika and the baboons unless I was obliged to. I told her, however, that I would come back to help her as soon as I could get away. Then I went down to the native kraals to sort out such cattle as had belonged to Mr. Carson from those which belonged to the Kaffirs, for I proposed to take them with us. It was a large herd, and the business took an incalculable time. At length, a little before sundown, I gave it up, and leaving Indaba-zimbi to finish the job, got on my horse and rode homewards.

Arriving, I gave the horse to one of the stable boys, and went into the central hut. There was no sign of Stella, though the things she had been packing lay about the floor. I passed first into our sleeping hut, thence one by one into all the others, but still saw no sign of her. Then I went out, and calling to a Kaffir in the garden asked him if he had seen his mistress.

He answered "yes." He had seen her carrying flowers walking towards the graveyard, holding the little white girl—my daughter—as he called her, by the hand, when the sun stood "there," and he pointed to a spot in the horizon where it would have been about an hour and a half before. "The two dogs were with them," he added. I turned and ran towards the graveyard, which was about a quarter of a mile from the huts. Of course there was no reason to be anxious—evidently she had gone to lay the flowers on her father's grave. And yet I was anxious.

When I got near the graveyard I met one of the natives, who, by my orders, had been set round the kraals to watch the place, and noticed that he was rubbing his eyes and yawning. Clearly he had been asleep. I asked him if he had seen his mistress, and he answered that he had not, which under the circumstances was not wonderful. Without stopping to reproach him, I ordered the man to follow me, and went on to the graveyard. There, on Mr. Carson's grave, lay the drooping flowers which Stella had been carrying, and there in the fresh mold was the spoor of Tota's veldschoon, or hide slipper. But where were t[illegible]

[illegible] graveyard and called [illegible]

[illegible]

swered by another, and then I saw that scores of baboons were hidden about among the rocks on either side, and were slowly swinging themselves down to bar the path. To go on unarmed as I was would be useless. I should only be torn to pieces as the dogs had been. So I turned and fled back toward the huts. As I drew near I could see that my messenger had roused the settlement, for natives with spears and kerries in their hands were running up towards the kraals. When I reached the hut I met old Indaba-zimbi, who wore a very serious face.

"So the evil has fallen, Macumazahn," he said.

"It has fallen," I answered.

"Keep a good heart, Macumazahn," he said again. "She is not dead, nor is the little maid, and before they die we shall find them. Remember this, Hendrika loves her. She will not harm her or allow the babyans to harm her. She will try to hide her away from you, that is all."

"Pray God that we may find her," I groaned. "The light is going fast."

"The moon rises in three hours," he answered. "We will search by moonlight. It is useless to start now; see, the sun sinks. Let us get the men together, eat and make things ready. Hamba gachle. Hasten slowly, Macumazahn."

As there was no help I took his advice. I could eat no food, but I packed some up to take with us, and made ready ropes and a rough kind of litter. If we found them they would scarcely be able to walk. Ah! if we found them! How slowly the time passed! It seemed hours before the moon rose. But at last it did rise.

Then we started. In all we were about a hundred men, but we only mustered five guns between us, my elephant roer and four that had belonged to Mr. Carson.

(*To be continued.*)

Social Features of Pernambuco.

Antipathies of race do not seem to exist in Brazil. Full-blooded negroes as well as mulattoes are to be found in government offices conducting the details of administration. They hold clerkships in the mercantile houses and [illegible] moved from them by the same barriers of social exclusion which separate the whites from the lowest blacks are the laboring negroes, many of them scarred and tattooed like native Africans. The educated blacks and mulattoes, when they are able to dress in European style like the whites, are accepted in Brazil by the governing race on terms of social equality. Both affinities and antipathies of race are less potent than they are in America.

A striking proof of this fact was afforded at a wedding celebrated in a protestant chapel. The bride was a full-blooded negro dressed in white, with a large pair of kid gloves on her swarthy hands, and a bouquet of bright flowers carried with no lack of grace. The bridegroom was attired in black, with white gloves, and carried another bouquet. Three friends, less elaborately dressed, accompanied them as witnesses a man and a woman standing with the bride and another man re-enforcing the bridegroom. The minister performed the ceremony with solemnity in the presence of a congregation of seventy-five people of every shade of color, including many whites. When the pair had clasped hands and promised to stand together until life's end the company pressed forward to offer congratulations. The bride was kissed by everybody—black, brown, maroon, drab, pale-gray, and lily-white. There were Portuguese ladies of irreproachable social position, but they kissed the bride twice on the mouth and congratulated the bridegroom with unaffected heartiness.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The All-Gone Sensation.

A great many people are unable to ride on elevator cars on account of the feeling that their hearts and souls are being pulled out of them when the machine starts to drop. People with heart affection are frequently forbidden by their physicians to ride in the cars, and it is disagreeable to thousands who ride in spite of it to save time and legs in the big buildings of the city.

A well-known lawyer, who has a very level head at most times, admits that his head feels empty when the elevator starts down, but claims to have discovered a very simple mechanical trick by which he avoids the all-gone feeling. He is willing have it suggested to his fellow mortals anonymously and in no other way.

"I take a long breath," he said to a Philadelphia *Inquirer* reporter, "just as I step on the elevator, and hold it with a tight pressure. Then, just as the elevator begins to sink, I let it out exactly with the motion of the car. The quicker the car starts the quicker and harder I press out the air, and I don't feel as if my soul had flown out of my collar; in fact, I can avoid the least disagreeable sensation."

Another gentleman who tried the experiment vouched for the results in his case. "Don't imagine that you have to blow so that everybody else in the car can hear you," [he said]. "All you need to do is to [illegible] breath tightly and let it go [illegible] out the [illegible] I think the [illegible] to the sudden [illegible] heart and head [illegible] of air in the breath [illegible] pressure [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK.

THE GREAT AND GROWING ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Only the Breath Wasted"—Shall We Raise Geese?—Farm Horses and Colts—Dishorning Cattle—The Western Beef Industry—Incubator Chickens—Prize Steer Dot.

Here is a picture of the steer Dot, that took the prize at the last fat stock show in Chicago. Dot belonged to the Aberdeen Angus breed.

FAT PRIZE STEER DOT.

This animal was slaughtered when he was 2 years, 1 month and 3 days old, and weighed 1,496 pounds. After being dressed the carcass weighed 1,040 pounds. Dot's short life was devoted to the laying on of fat, and he took it on at a rate of a pound and three-quarters for every day of his existence.

Shall We Raise Geese?

To tell the naked truth, I could not say that my wife's little flock of geese ever did me or my grass any visible harm; at any rate not enough to complain about. They never required any attention, seldom anybody would steal them, and we were never troubled about feeding them. They seemed to be a self supporting bird. They furnish us a fat gosling once in a while and new nice feathers all along to keep up our pillows and make new ones for the children. So that I acquiesced very quietly to my wife's ruling and better judgment. It seems to me that every farmer in the country should have his small flock of geese, especially when he has a running stream for them to dis-[illegible] The waste of the mill [illegible] the support of the geese and ducks. They in turn aided considerably in clothing and educating the children. These are little things, but you must remember it takes little things and many of them to run a country. Some farmers' families derive all of their pin money from their feathers and poultry and eggs, and are as happy as larks in the enjoyment of such things as they need. Feed fewer dogs and use a little more economy.—M. in Tennessee Farmer.

The Western Beef Industry.

[Extract from paper read by Hon. Elijah Tilley before the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' association.]

Another cheering indication is the interest farmers are taking in the introduction of good beef blood into their herds. The difference in price between high and low grade steers is becoming more marked every year, and if we have to compete with the states farther east we must bring our cattle up to the standard to which they have theirs. The market for prime cattle is always good, and we must remember in breeding and feeding that the cattle of the plains come into competition with our medium cattle and tend to lower the price, while they would not affect the price of prime cattle, and there would be less cause to cry out regarding said price.

Taking it altogether, I consider the outlook very flattering for the future. The day of the large ranch and the scrub steer is past, and with the cessation of their competition and more careful breeding, buying and feeding on our part, we may look forward to more prosperous times in the future to repay us for the present and past depressions and discouragements. God speed the day.

Incubator Chickens.

Without entering into any dispute with incubator men I wish to say that to secure the best results you cannot use a male that is hatched by any other means than by its mother hen. The warmth producing incubation, being imparted by flesh and blood to the egg in the open, is a far different process from the heating of confined air and confining the eggs therein, giving the embryo two puffs of breath per day of open air when the eggs are being turned. I leave all theory aside. I say for myself, I want no male to sire my chickens that owes its life solely to an incubator. I believe an incubator hatched chick cannot as a rule be grown as large. I believe an incubator hatched hen will not lay as large an egg as she was hatched from, the same coming from a naturally born hen. But in the early season, that you may have fowls for early exhibitions and winter produce of eggs for kitchen use, you may and are compelled to use incubators, for at that time there are few sitting hens.—I. K. Felch.

Farm Horses and Colts.

Keep the work harness [illegible] horses in good repair [illegible] Horses work better in whole [illegible] fitting harness than in broken [illegible] ones, and there [illegible] hand-[illegible] them [illegible] fit-properly [illegible] out [illegible]

ONLY THE BREATH WASTED.

Utilized from His Horns to the Tip of His Tail.

The blood of the beef animal is caught and sold to make albumen for sugar refiners and other manufacturers, one use of it being the cheap substitute for hard rubber and other plastic materials used in the manufacture of buttons and other articles. Next the hide is taken off, and after the meat is dressed the contents of the stomach are removed and dried and baled for manure, and the stomach itself is prepared as tripe. The hide goes to the tanner, the head is skinned and denuded of flesh for the sausage maker, the horns are knocked off and go to the comb maker, who knocks out the pith and sells it to the glue manufacturer, who is ever ready to take all the refuse from any part of the steer.

The horny coverings of hoofs are almost as useful as the horns for making buttons, etc., and the feet make oil and glue. The shinbones make the finest of bone handles for various purposes, and all the remainder of the bony structure which the butcher is unable to sell with the meat finds its way eventually to the manufacturer of bone fertilizer and bone black. With the bones there is usually considerable marrow, grease and glue stock, all of which is used by the bone men in various ways. A few of the tails are absorbed in cold weather in the manufacture of ox tail soup, but usually "the tail goes with the hide," and becomes spoiled for domestic use while lying around the tannery.

Every scrap of the skin of the animal, even the pate, as the skin of the head is called, is used in one way or another, and the refuse of the tanneries forms an important part of the income of the establishments. This explains why large establishments with facilities and arrangements to utilize all these parts, and with labor saving machinery for the various operations of slaughtering, etc., can pay all expenses, including freight two ways, out of what mainly goes to waste in ordinary butchering operations, when only a beef or two per day is killed.—Orange Judd Farmer.

[illegible] ewe lambs, [illegible] regularly fed with hay three times each day, while the grain ration, given at noon and night, consisting of oats, bran and a little cracked corn, weighed only one-third of a pound to each sheep per day. At the end of [illegible] days, on Feb. 1, the lambs were reweighed (at the same time of day as before) and showed an average gain of 5 3-5 pounds each in weight.

This is apparently nothing extraordinary; but it is really an increase of over 10 per cent. on their original weight in thirty days. The grain ration, it will be observed, was very small indeed, and designed for a healthful growth, and not for fattening purposes. Mutton sheep are fed at least four or five times as much grain, and that of a more carbonaceous nature, when they are being fitted for the market. But a lot of ram lambs fed and treated in a similar way did even better. They made an average gain of nearly seven pounds each, or nearly 11 per cent on their original weight. One lamb—a small one weighing but fifty-four and one-quarter pounds—made the phenomenal growth of ten pounds, or an increase of over 18 per cent. in the thirty days. L. W. Post in Rural New Yorker.

Dishorning Cattle.

The question of whether or not it is cruel to dishorn cows is now before the Scotch courts, the defense being that it is necessary to cut off the horns of Irish and Canadian cattle to keep them from goring each other in the feeding courts used in Scotland during the winter. One witness testified that experience had converted him to favor dishorning, and that he now practices it with all his Guernsey cows, who seem to suffer little pain from the operation and the quality of whose milk is not affected by it. The English courts have held that the practice was a cruel one.

Points of Interest.

The better farmers of the present day are beginning to prize the mule above the ox or the horse for farm work. A pair of twelve hundred pound mules are worth from five to six hundred dollars to any farmer.

Farmers who a few years ago stocked their fish ponds with carp are now changing to the European brown trout, finding that a much preferable table fish.

I do not want a kicking cow, says John Gould, but I do want to see one with nerve enough to, when abused, kick her abuser into the furthest corner of the barn so severely that when he arrives there he will understand she has the better developed brain.

Raise all the colts you can. It is an ancient saying that one strong, gentle, old mare has paid off the mortgage on many a poor man's farm.

Every farmer may and ought to have a fish pond on his premises. It will help take away that lack of variety which is the worst feature of farm diet.

The Clyde horse and the English Shire are both descended from the old Flanders horse, which used to be the war [illegible] Europe before gunpowder was i[illegible] It was of immense size and str[illegible]

[illegible]

HOME AGAIN!

After an experience of thirty-three years in Elmira and three years on Wall street, New York, the greatest business street in America, I have reopened my own stores, 104 and 106 East Water street, Elmira, N. Y., with the largest and finest stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES AND GROCERIES.

[illegible]

JOHN KENNEDY

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[illegible]

"Death," said the circle of indunas, [illegible] and the multitude beyond echoed the word, "Death."

"Then?" repeated the head induna, adding, "If you save her, my father, we will slay her with our own hands. She is a babyan woman, a devil woman, ah, yes, we have heard of such before, let her be slain before she works more evil."

[illegible] It was that Stella stepped forward and begged for Hendrika's life in moving terms. She pleaded the savagery of the woman's nature, her long service, and the affection that she had always shown toward her. [illegible]

[illegible]

"No, Macumazahn, you must not wait, you must go, and the Star must take her chance. She is strong. It is nothing. All will be well."

"Why do you say so? Why must we go?"

"For this reason, Macumazahn," and he looked anxiously round and spoke low. "The baboons have come back in the [illegible] All the mountain is full of them."

"I did not know that they had gone."

"Yes," he answered. "They went after [illegible] all but one or two; now they are back, all the baboons in [illegible] I saw a [illegible]

[illegible]

My wife and Tota had been carried off by the baboons. As yet they had not been killed, for if so their remains would have been found with those of the dogs. They had been carried off. The brutes, acting under the direction of the woman monkey, Hendrika, had dragged them away to [illegible] den, there to keep them till they died or kill them!

For a moment I literally staggered beneath the terror of the shock. Then I roused myself from my despair. I bade the natives run and alarm the people at the kraals, telling them to [illegible] and assagais." [illegible]

[illegible]

A few superstitions [illegible] common among them are these: You must on no account sing before breakfast, or you will surely weep before supper. If, however, you are so careless as to forget yourself to the extent of humming a bar or two, you must quickly pronounce the mysterious formula [illegible] and then will immediately put to flight any evil spirits that are lurking about.

Should you tumble against a loose [illegible]

[illegible]

Black Rot.

[illegible] Mr. E. Williams, secretary of the New Jersey Horticultural society [illegible] My first record of rot is under date of July 17, when there was a good deal [illegible] Mr. Williams reports further as follows: "I think there have been two or three periods of attack. The season has been wet and hot. Showers or rains occurred May 22, 27, 30, 31, June 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 24, 26, July 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 15, 19, 27, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 24, Sept. 6, 10, 11, 12. [illegible]

[illegible]

Work for Women.

[illegible] weather, wet and dry seasons, etc., the poultry business stands in advance of either of those occupations. Eggs will always sell and a fine fat chick is always wanted. [illegible]

We are glad to be able to say that there are [illegible]

[illegible]

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

FRED W. GRAVES, FRANK COWNOVER,
Editors and Proprietors.

LAWS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to renew their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the post-office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former address, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following named persons are announced as candidates for the office specified below, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY D. WHEELER, of Delmar.
C. H. TREMAINE, of Lawrence.

I hereby announce myself as a Democratic candidate for County Commissioner.
C. H. DEWITT, Mainesburg, Pa.

ACCORDING to the Republican Philadelphia *Telegraph* the worst part of the McKinley tariff bill is "that it at once places in peril the protective policy and threatens the defeat of the party of protection."

PROF. RICHARD M. SMITH, of Columbia College, who is the author of a work on emigration and immigration, was before the Congressional Sub-Committee on Immigration at New York the other day. Mr. Smith favors the plan of placing a high head tax on emigrants. He believes this would tend to decrease undesirable immigration.

THERE is no escape for dyers of woolens and other textile fabrics under McKinley's monopoly tariff bill. All colors and dyestuffs are to be taxed at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. Alizarine assistant, or "Turkey red oil," which is now on the free list, is to be taxed at the rate of 40 cents a gallon. The Coal Tar Combination must be "protected."

QUAY'S Republican State Committee as indignant at Democratic criticism and has declared for Quay and reform. Honest men all know what a vigorous policy of reform Quay will inaugurate. If he really thinks of going in the reform business he should attempt to reform himself. There is a wonderful field for missionary work in this direction. He could make a good commencement by either denying or affirming the New York *World's* damaging charges.

THE Washington correspondent of the GAZETTE writes: "The absurdities of the Republican tariff bill become daily more apparent. The country asks of Congress a material reduction of the revenues of the government, and this monstrosity, which Mr. Carlisle has shown will increase the revenues about $4,000,000 per annum, is tendered them by the Republicans of the House. There is only one good thing about this bill, and that is, it will furnish a lot of tip-top Democratic campaign material for the coming Congressional fight."

THE reason why the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia are so interested in preventing the increase in the duty on carpet wools is because more carpets are made in Philadelphia than in all of Great Britain combined and it is feared that an increase in duty will cut down the present demand by causing an increase in price.—*Philadelphia Press.* The manufacturers of ingrain carpets say that the change in duty proposed in the McKinley bill will increase the price of their products from 50 to 99 cents a yard and practically wipe out their business, silencing 4,000 looms and enforcing idleness upon 30,000 workmen.

THE rumors about crookedness in connection with the awarding of the contract for taking seals in Alaskan waters, have all been revived by a newspaper publication charging Secretary Windom and at least one other member of the Cabinet, with having taken enormous bribes from the parties that secured the contract. The thing has had a snaky appearance from the first, and the indications now are that somebody is going to get into trouble before it is done with. Mr. Windom's business associates during the two or three years he spent in New York City before becoming Secretary of the Treasury were not such as to inspire confidence.

TO-DAY, the first day of May, will be celebrated throughout the industrial world by more or less enthusiastic demonstrations in behalf of the international labor movement. The movement, which was [illegible] by the International Labor [illegible] on July 14, 1889, embraces the [illegible] Limitation of the [illegible]; prohibition [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] from Washington [illegible] Philadelphia *Times* [illegible] says: [illegible] the McKinley [illegible] some time [illegible] true but it will meet [illegible] Senate. There has been an understanding between the party leaders on both sides that the House was to pass the bill knowing it would not become a law. The Senate Finance Committee is preparing a tariff bill and as soon as the McKinley bill [illegible] comes to them after its passage in the House they will offer their bill as a substitute and the whole matter will be settled in a conference between the Senate and the House.

THE Philadelphia *Times* asks: "What special bad [illegible] Chairman McKinley have for the [illegible] of the country [illegible] [illegible]

"WE [illegible] all [illegible] want [illegible] for [illegible] of the [illegible]," says Auditor-General McCamant, who is a [illegible] of the State Revenue Commission. "Our commission is now endeavoring to work out the taxation problem and will strive to hear patiently and fully the statements and claims of all interests involved. The grangers are in a condition of unrest and are truly to be pitied. A farmer who has his land and property mortgaged, unless he has other sources of revenue, as matters now exist throughout the Commonwealth, can scarcely be expected to lighten his burden of debt with the income derived from the sale of the produce of his farm. We must give him relief in the matter of reduction of taxation, and I can assure you everything that can be done consistently will be."

"MR. QUAY has already nominated his man for Governor," says the New York *Saturday Globe.* "He cannot withdraw him or desert him. To do so is retreat and ruin. He must win everything or lose everything. If he nominates him it is now apparent that he must encounter an opposition in his own party which all the money of all the corporations and monopolies at his back cannot overcome. Should he run himself, or name his man Wanamaker, or any other man known to be his, the situation would be the same. Mr. Quay has before him this year the struggle of his life. Unless he shall be able to nominate and elect the candidate fixed upon two years ago, the candidate whom every child in the Commonwealth knows to be his candidate, he must retire from the heavy game he has been playing, considerably worse than bankrupt."

AT a recent agricultural meeting at Honesdale, Hon. Holloway L. Stevens in an address to farmers as to their duty in selecting proper representatives for the Legislature said: "To explain to you the difference between this State and New York State, where the corporations have to pay taxes in proportion to the amount of property they possess, I will cite an instance related to me by a former Wayne county farmer, who moved into New York State and bought a farm of 185 acres. I asked him what his taxes were on his farm, and he replied that his taxes altogether amounted to two dollars and eighty cents. His taxes in this county on a farm of like value would have been thirty dollars. I asked him why his taxes were so low there. 'Why,' said he, 'the Erie railroad, the pipe line and the telegraph line run through our township and they are taxed as they should be in your State.' That is the secret."

THE following from the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, a paper representing two of the leading industries of the country, shows that thinking business men are giving the subject of tariff reform careful attention: "It is certainly supreme folly to close our eyes to the storm that is brewing, and that already shows clearly above the horizon, and that, unless greater moderation in the demands for protection be very promptly shown, will gather such force that it will sweep away suddenly even the moderate protection which is absolutely necessary to the very existence of some young industries and to the growth of others, and will by suddenly precipitating new conditions upon the industry of the country, cause irreparable injury. It is quite time our war taxes should go, and that the good of the country, rather than the enrichment of a few favored ones, should be the object of our national legislation." Tariff reform and only that will avert the threatened danger to some of the young industries of the United States.

THE monopoly protection *Agitator* says the GAZETTE omitted the imports of wool, amounting to $18,000,000, in the list mentioned last week. Of course it did. This wool cannot be grown in this country and cannot be said to be a competitor of the agricultural products of the United States. If the farmers of Tioga county should raise hot-house figs, bananas, cocoanuts, etc., for the home market, there might be some excuse for calling them agricultural imports which threaten the farmers of this country. Will the *Agitator* please inform us how many figs, bananas and cocoanuts the farmers of Pennsylvania raised last year? And will it tell the farmers how much butter, cheese, eggs, wheat and flour were imported during the same time? After it has done this it should then tell the farmers how much butter, cheese, eggs, wheat and flour were exported in 1889. These figures will show that our imports, so called agricultural—including tropical fruits and nuts—amounted to $56,636,385, while our exports of agricultural produce, no tropical fruits and nuts included, amounted to $599,507,055. These figures tell whether the home market is sufficient for the farmer, and whether he will be benefited by an increase of the duty on farm produce.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK, who is occupying the apparently useless post of Secretary of Agriculture, has issued an address to the farmers. It is filled with nonsensical rot about the benefits derived by the farmer from the present high tariff. The Philadelphia *Times* says: "It is a prosy rehash of regulation campaign arguments which have been answered and exploded hundreds of times by facts, figures and the practical and embarrassing experience of the farmers in every section of the country. * * * [illegible] farmers [illegible] [illegible]

THEY INJURE THE CAUSE.

Bradford county is about as overwhelmingly Republican as Tioga, but the few Democrats within her borders are of the "never say die" sort, and always go into a fight as if they expected to elect somebody.—WELLSBORO GAZETTE.

Yet we have a [illegible] need [illegible] that they do not circulate [illegible] papers. Some of them [illegible] don't pay for a paper when [illegible] That kind of a [illegible] *Towanda Argus.* [illegible]

PROTECTION AND BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible] on Republican Extravagance—The Republican Bill.

EX SPEAKER Carlisle publishes in *The Forum* for May a review of political events since the last Presidential election, his aim being to show that the Republican party conducted the last campaign in order to procure the offices, and the Democratic party in order to further the principle of tariff reform. He argues that both gained what they struggled for, the Republicans have the offices, and the Democrats see the principle for which they contended gaining in popular favor every day. He summarizes the pending legislation, which if passed would not only exhaust the surplus, but would require new and heavier taxation and he points out how the Republican party cannot carry out two opposing promises that it made—first, its promises to the people that it would reduce the tariff, and second, its promises to protected manufacturers, and to pensioners that it would increase taxation for their benefit.

It is true, as stated by Senator Dawes, that the issue between the two parties was clearly and sharply defined in the last campaign, but it is not true that the Democratic policy went down before the current of popular disapproval. The Republican party was contending for the offices, and it got them. The Democratic party was contending for a great principle which lies at the foundation of every government that recognizes the right of a citizen to the earnings of his own labor, and it received the approval of a majority of the people. Why it was that the offices were given to one party and the approval to the principle of the other, is a question that could be easily answered by a reference to the manipulation of voters by political managers in certain close and doubtful States.

Senator Dawes says: "The Republican party declared unequivocally for tariff reform, and for a reduction of the treasury receipts to those actual expenditures that a rigid economy alone will justify." If the Senator really believes this pledge will be redeemed in accordance with the obvious meaning of its terms, he has that kind of faith that removes mountains. Up to the present time there are certainly no indications that the revenue will be reduced as it ought to be, or that economy will be practiced in any department of the government. On the contrary, it is evident that if the policy so far pursued is continued, the whole revenue that can be collected under the laws as they now exist will be insufficient to meet the extraordinary demands that will be made upon the Treasury. The surplus will be reduced, but taxation will be increased on many important articles. A mere enumeration of the bills now pending in Congress for the appropriation of money and for the creation of liabilities to be discharged in the future, would be sufficient to show the extravagant policy of the party in power; and it is evident that if only a small precentage of these bills should be passed, the existing surplus would be exhausted and a reduction of the revenue postponed for many years. If any considerable number of them are passed, additonal taxation will be necessary, or the public debt will have to be increased.

The Republican tariff policy as defined and advocated by Senator Dawes and the school of economists which now dominates that party, has already reduced many of our most important manufacturing industries to the verge of bankruptcy, while its disastrous effects upon the agricultural interests of the country have been so general that the wail of the farmer is heard in every part of the land. There has never been a time in our history when there was so much discontent and so little prospect of improvement as there is now, among those classes that ought to be prosperous. It is not the wage-earner alone that sends his petitions and complaints to Congress and its committees. Nearly every trade, occupation and profession is organized to formulate and present its demand for relief, and the Republican party responds to their appeals by proposing to extend and strengthen the protective system of taxation under which they have been reduced to their present condition. This, and the appropriation of public money out of the Treasury for the benefit of a few favorite classes, is the only remedy it proposes. The evils resulting from thirty years of protection are to be cured by more protection, and the overburdened tax-payers are to be relieved by having their forced contributions given away to wealthy individuals and corporations engaged in the foreign carrying trade.

Since the organization of the government there have never been, during the same length of time, so many removals for purely political reasons as have been made since the fourth day of March, 1889; and the process is still going on as rapidly as victims can be found. The claim that "to the victors belong the spoils," has never in our history been so vigorously asserted or so relentlessly enforced by a party in power, and yet the pretense of devotion to the cause of civil-service reform has been all the time ostentatiously proclaimed to the country. It is true that nobody is deceived by this pretense, but still it is an affront to the intelligence of the people that ought not to be tolerated.

The Republican party came into power burdened with obligations which it finds itself unable to discharge, and the most difficult problem it now has to solve, is how to reward its friends and pay even a small part of its political debts without [illegible]

[illegible] the gold standard [illegible] nothing to depreciate the [illegible] fere with the stability [illegible] in a vain effort [illegible] pledges, it proposes to convert the Treasury Department into a warehouse for the storage of silver bullion, and to issue receipts to be used as money. This is the only new financial policy it has so far developed, but its resources are not yet exhausted, and if the demands of the discontented become sufficiently strong, we may have paper money [illegible] to pay issued upon deposits of wheat and corn, or upon farm mortgages. It will be difficult to [illegible] the plundered and tax-payer [illegible] that his claim upon the bounty of the government is not as [illegible] as the claims of the [illegible] of silver [illegible] or the wealthy owner of [illegible]

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEWS.

[illegible] Damage on Carpet Wools Will [illegible] the Mills.

Superintendent James W. Barker, of the Norristown Carpet Mills, has written a letter to the Norristown *Herald*, in answer to an article in that paper, in which he points out very clearly the absurdity of the proposed increase of the duty on carpet wools in the McKinley tariff bill, and the evil effects which would follow such an increase. Mr. Barker says:

"The question of importance before the country is can we supply ourselves with a low grade wool such as is used in carpets. In your article, taken from the New York *Tribune*, you say it could be done, and would require fifty to sixty million more sheep than we have at the present to do it.

"I will not enter into the question at all as to climate, but I ask, What are we to do for the present? Send our hands West with a pair of sheep and let them stay until they increase a hundred fold?

"The proposed alteration of the duties on wool will close most of our mills for a time and cause an increase on carpets from 73 cents to 9 cents per running yard, according to quality. It will partly destroy one of the largest industries in the world to build up an industry that will not employ or pay the wages of the one destroyed.

"The increased cost of wool would enable England to supply this country with all the *best* grades of goods, and leave the manufacturers here to make only low and inferior articles, and also place out of reach of the people good goods on account of their high cost. The present outlook of trade is bad on account of overproduction; the markets are glutted with goods from the recent failures.

"In conclusion: This country may be able to produce all her wool; she may be able to supply all her needs in works of art and literature, and all the necessaries of life; but that is in the far-off future. The nation's prosperity will be greater if we take what we can of other nations' raw materials to supply our large industries and develop our own gradually; to put the brakes down too tight will cause a loss and destroy that which has taken years to build up."

THE SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The Country Devastated for Miles—Hundreds of Homeless Families.

The levees at Bayou Sara, above New Orleans, and fifteen other important dykes in Southern Louisiana broke last week and a vast extent of country was flooded. The Morganza levee, which cost $250,000, broke and the planters fear that the growing crops will be ruined if the flood continues. The State has asked for Federal aid. It is estimated that damages [illegible] have been caused by the present floods in the Mississippi Valley. Further breaks in the levees are reported.

A dispatch says the real condition of things in the overflowed district is just coming to light. No pen is equal to the task of picturing the devastation of the country or the desolation of the people. There is ruin and devastation on every side. In Coupee parish the destruction is complete. Not a plantation is left above the water; not a levee unbroken, while hundreds of families are homeless. Thousands of stock have been drowned, and from the meagre reports received from the interior it is quite probable human life has been sacrificed to the flood.

As the relief steamer Dacotah passed down within fifty yards of the flooded district last week Wednesday evening, the full extent of the disaster could be seen. The small stretches of levee still standing were crowded with men, women and children side by side with cows, horses and mules. In an old raised gin-house 500 negroes were found huddled together. Their condition was pitiful. They were afraid of their lives, and were piteously begging to be taken to some place of safety. Many of them had nothing else in the world except the clothes they wore on their backs.

Wherever the Dacotah discovered a scene like this the stage was swung out and the stricken ones taken aboard. Equally as sad a scene was the poor dumb cattle standing in the water, actually starving. Many of them had not tasted food for days. Their gaunt forms contrasted strangely with their surroundings.

The river boats have so far rescued and carried to high land 2,500 persons, a majority of them colored, and between 4,000 and 5,000 head of cattle. Not over 4,500 people in all have left by boat or rail. The heaviest loss so far has been in cattle, of which about one-third in the flooded districts have been drowned, with chances of more being lost through the water or starvation. There has been no authenticated loss of life, but many narrow escapes, hundreds of people having been rescued from trees and house-tops.

Telegrams to Secretary Proctor state that over 5,000 persons in the flooded districts are in need of assistance. The Government will send supplies to these people.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Latest Information From All Quarters of the Globe.

—The wire worm is destroying wheat in portions of Kansas.

—A Philadelphia woman has been sent to prison on the charge of being a common scold.

—The Republican State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg, Wednesday, June 25th.

—The [illegible] Odd Fellow's Lodge in [illegible] been organized at New [illegible]

[illegible]

—J. W. Orcutt, of Hanover, the wire fence swindler, who has swindled the farmers of York and Adams counties out of nearly $12,000 has been arrested in Hanover. He gave bail for a hearing.

The Crawford county farmers will hold a convention the coming week to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The public road question is the one the farmers are keeping their eyes upon.

—The [illegible] cost [illegible] in Birmingham, Ala., last Friday, [illegible] [illegible]

—The sequel of the wild rush for Oklahoma has come in shape of starvation, for 800 families and the neighborhood cannot supply the deficiency. Other hundreds of poor people, mostly colored, are coming in daily. Aid is being sought from the cities of Southern Kansas.

—Rev. E. O. McKinley, for eighteen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ligonier, Pa., has resigned because of dissensions in his congregation, which grew out of his saying the defeat of the Prohibition amendment last June was a greater calamity than the Johnstown flood disaster.

—A well-to-do farmer living near Shelburne, Ont., after drowning three of his children in a barrel of water one day last week, attempted to drown himself in a creek. Neighbors found him lying by the creek in a precarious condition. There are no hopes of his recovery. No cause is known for the awful deed.

—One of Stanley's most interesting letters is descriptive of the dwarfs of the great African forest. He says they are the oldest aristocracy in the world, with institutions dating back fifty centuries. They are ruled by a queen, a beautiful little woman, who was exceptionally kind to Stanley and his comrades. The dwarfs are of olive complexion, remarkably intelligent, ingenious artificers in iron and ivory, and probably the only monogamous race in Africa.

—Little Mary Buckman, the 16-year-old daughter of Hiram Buckman, of York, a well-to-do farmer, had an exciting experience with a huge snake one day last week. While gathering dandelions a large white wood snake darted at her from the trunk of a fallen tree. She screamed and ran toward the house, with the writhing serpent in hot pursuit. The big family bulldog heard the child scream and jumped the fence to her rescue. The snake fastened its fangs in the dog's hind leg and coiled its length around his body. The strangling dog succeeded in getting the snake around the neck, and the fight was soon over. The snake when measured was over eight feet long and thicker than a man's arm around the body.

—A great sensation has been created in Milwaukee, Wis., by the wife of Dr. Thomas Hatchard, one of the oldest and best known practitioners in the State, charging him with having cremated several live babies. She says, "Five times did I see him take live, crying, newly-born babies, build a red hot fire in a stove, and throw them inside and burn them up to the last vestige." The wife's statement is made under oath, and is the outcome of divorce proceedings instituted by Dr. Hatchard against his wife, who is nearly forty years his junior. She gives names of mothers whose illegitimate children were born in her husband's house, and is corroborated in several cases by evidence which cannot fail to substantiate her charges.

—The Deal family now residing in the town of Myersdale, Pa., is one hard to match. There are nine sons and seven daughters, all living. The father, Edward Deal, is 60 years of age, reads without glasses and labors every day at his trade, that of miller and millwright. The children were all born and reared on a farm in Somerset county. The sons have [illegible] The eldest member of the family was 18 years of age when the youngest was born, so at that time there were eighteen places at table daily without company. Mr. Deal started in the woods of Pennsylvania a poor man, brought up and educated every member of his numerous family and today is counted rich, as are all his sons, who have gone into the world for themselves.

—A West Chester dispatch of last Thursday says: The demoralized condition of the farming industry in this section was demonstrated here to-day when Sheriff William Gallagher sold fourteen properties upon which he had levied, eleven of which were farms that a few years ago belonged to well-to-do husbandmen. No such sales of farm lands by a Sheriff of Chester county has been known for many years, and it had a decidedly depressing effect upon agriculturists all through the country. A number of the properties were sold to satisfy first mortgages, which the farmers were compelled to assume because of the depression in the price of farm products. The amount realized was $49,856. Not only is the Sheriff seizing property daily in the country, but to escape his band farmers are making assignments in surprising numbers. This is particularly the case in North Chester county, while, during the past three weeks, a dozen well-known farmers have been compelled to assign, and as many more are on the brink of failure.

SHE WANTS MORE "SKULE."

A Young Lady's Plea [illegible] "Git an Eddicashun."

Editors Gazette:—Ella-ket teecher us that little gurls should be seen and not hurd, but I think it was about time we was hurd in the matter of eddication at eny rate. I am a young miss of foreteen Summers and am tryin ter git eddication enuff ter teech skule. I dunno whether I'll make it out or knot, for we hev six months skule in the Winter and six months vacashun in the Summer. I larn amazin fast when thar's skule, but yer see durin vacashun I furgit sum much faster'n I larn, that it makes me hump around lively tew no enything. I'm behind neow with all my stndys, cept my spellin, but then, that was allers my hobby, an I aint fur behind with my grammar. I take tew that just as naterally as a chicken duz tew water. What I want is more skule or the terms of skule differently arranged, that is, three months' skule in Winter an three in Summer, an thare's lots ov others here in Kennedy that's 'flicted in the same way. It seems ter me that the peeple ov Delmar pay skule tackes enuff so that we might hev two months mor skule durin the year. Coarse, I dunno nothin about it, an am furgittin that. But then that's just my opinyun, ye no. I apeel tew the County Superintendent, skule directors, and awl who air interested in skule. Look in ter this matter, ponder it over in yer minds and let me [illegible] threw the columns of this paper what yer think about it. [illegible] PERPLEXITY.

Crooked Creek Chat. [illegible]

SQUIBS FROM SABINSVILLE.

A Great [illegible] of [illegible] to be [illegible]

Rev. Mr. Canfield, the Presiding Elder, did not fill his appointment here last Friday evening, as was expected.

The death of Miss Carrie Morton, which occurred on the 15th, cast universal sadness in this vicinity. The funeral was held from the M. E. Church at this place, Rev. Mr. Parcells officiating.

The ladies of the Relief Corps gave a lunch party last Thursday evening.

Mr. Dockmiller, of Gaines, has purchased the Parkhurst grist mill, in this place, and will move it to Gaines. It will be conveyed to that place by rail this week.

The Eldridge Hotel is being improved by a fresh coat of paint, brightening it up and adding greatly to the looks and the surroundings.

Miss Jennie King is visiting her friend, Miss Minnie Tate, of Gaines.

Mr. J. L. Gooldspeed and daughter, Ella, have been rusticating on Pine creek, hooking trout.

Messrs. Elisha and Emmons Newton and families have moved to Knoxville.

Mr. Joe Flinn, the barber, is about to move from Scott's building to the old Baker store building. Mr. W. B. Potter, shoemaker, will move from the same place to rooms over Flinn's barber shop.

There is a great cry for potatoes, which are hard to be obtained. Many families are without and have to deny themselves of that nutritious diet.

Mr. Alfred King's house caught fire on the roof from sparks last Monday noon, and burned through to the roof boards before discovered. Fortunately a passer-by saw the blaze and gave the alarm. Otherwise the house undoubtedly would have burned.

Mrs. T. Eldridge has purchased a house and lot at Cowanesque. Probably she will not rebuild here very soon. Her house burned last Fall.

There is no building boom here this Spring. Times are exceptionally dull. Our carpenters, and they are legion, will have to look for new fields.

The band is receiving instructions of Prof. Hammond, of Osceola.

School will open next Monday. Mrs. Gust Gee and Miss Eva Chamberlin are the teachers. GEE.

April 28, 1890.

MITCHELL'S CREEK MATTERS.

An Extensive Lumber Job—Cut His Foot With an Axe—Personals.

The farmers are very busy putting in their crops. Last week some of them were just as busy fighting fire to keep it from burning their fences and killing their timber.

Thomas Middaugh, of Tioga, is adding many improvements to his farm here.

Henry Baker has rented the Charles [illegible]

Wm. Kimball has taken a job of peeling bark and manufacturing the lumber on about 200 acres of land situated near Landrus. Will is a lumberman and will get there with any of them.

On Friday of last week Horace Millburn cut his foot quite badly with an axe.

The people of this vicinity are once more allowing their hopes of having a bridge to rise, expecting of course the usual dash of cold water.

There is to be preaching by Elder McPherson at the Button school-house immediately after Sunday-school each Sunday [illegible]

Ben Towner, of Hornellsville, N. Y., has been visiting friends in this neighborhood for the last few weeks.

Mrs. Mary Vanwey and Martha Kimball are going this week to Hammondsport, N. Y., to spend several weeks.

W. E. Ryan, of Sceley Creek, has moved into the Rowe house.

April 28, 1890. CHRISTOPHER.

TIOGA'S REAL ESTATE.

Deeds Entered at the Register and Recorder's Office [illegible]

Following are brief abstracts of deeds filed in the Register and Recorder's office since our last report:

Westfield—Lewis Manning, executor of, to F. B. Holcomb, lot, $400.

Chatham—Rhodolphus J. Mosher and wife to the Vanlifke, 35 acres, [illegible].

Osceola—Bingham Trustees to George Scott, 75.2 acres, $752.

Clymer—Clark W. Beach to Myron P. Bader, 10 acres, $310.

Westfield—Isaac C. Thompson and wife to Walter Kane, 4½ acres, $500.

Westfield—Walter Kane and wife to Emeline Weeks, 4½ acres, $600.

Morris—Mary L. Lyttle et al. to Mary and Nancy Lyttle, 118 acres, $2,000.

Morris—Nancy Hildreth and husband to Mary Lyttle, 59 acres, $1.

Morris—Mary L. Lyttle et al. to Margaret Beauceney, 53.5 acres, $1,000.

Blossburg—The Tioga Railroad Company to A. B. Botchford, lots, $1,800.

Farmington—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to James E. Nims, 103.9 acres, $2,100.

Sullivan—John B. Dann and wife to Lewis Pearce, 100 rods, $25.

Westfield—George R. Johnson and wife to J. Bradford Beach, ¼ acre, $800.

Westfield—George R. Johnson and wife to J. Bradford Beach, 28 rods, $8.

Westfield—Joseph Spindler to Mary Jane Spindler, ½ acre, $450.

Clymer—Delos Garner and wife and E. M. Tucker to David Gary, 48 acres, $1,000.

Clymer—David Gary and wife to E. M. Tucker and Delos Garner, 20.1 acres, $500.

Deerfield—Sheriff F. M. Sheffer to J. M. Robinson, 243.9 acres, $7,900.

Richmond—Charles H. Knapp and wife to A. M. Pitts, 28 acres, $1,200.

Covington—Grace M. Watkins and husband to Thomas Price, 18.3 acres, $800.

Charleston—Alzina Simmons and husband to Lloyd B. Bliss, 4 acres, $250.

Duncan—Louisa A. Camp and husband to Alzina Simmons, [illegible] acres, $100.

Middlebury—[illegible] F. M. Sheffer to J. M. Robinson, [illegible]

[illegible] Roe and wife to William H. W[illegible]

[illegible] and wife to Z. E. K[illegible]

[illegible]

$100 Reward.

The [illegible] of the GAZETTE will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure [illegible]

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating **Sick Headache** **Heart-burn** **Sour Stomach**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

House cleaning is at hand, and the old carpets and curtains are nearer done for than you supposed.

But an immense line of new ones are here and at surprisingly low prices.

In Carpets we have everything from the cheapest Hemp to the finest Moquette.

We handle only well known and reliable makes and guarantee the price to be as low as such goods are sold in any city.

Alexander Smith's Sons best five-wire Tapestry are elegant in designs and colors this season. We can recommend them to do excellent service. The price is low.

Over One Hundred Styles.

That is what we are showing in Curtains from Nottingham at 75 cents per pair up.

Tambour, Swiss, Madras, Irish Point, Clunny, Venetian and Guipure.

Materials for Sash Curtains in Silks, Swisses, Madras Cloths, [illegible]

There are many new things in curtains that printers can't adequately describe. They need to be seen to be appreciated.

There is a novelty in Vestibule Rods this Spring that can be adjusted to any window.

No bother about cutting and fitting and the price is about half that of the old style.

Curtain Poles are also very cheap. 40 per cent lower than last year.

Holland and Opaque Shades ready to hang. Curtain Chains, etc.

Mathers, Graves & Co.,

LIMITED.

COLUMBIA Axle Oil.

This is the best oil for carriages, buggies, wagons, etc.

It wears much longer than castor oil and costs less.

It does not gum.

It does not spot and deaden the varnish.

It does not freeze in Winter.

It does not become thin in Summer.

It is also the best oil for Farm Machinery, making it unnecessary to keep both oil and axle grease; it answers for both.

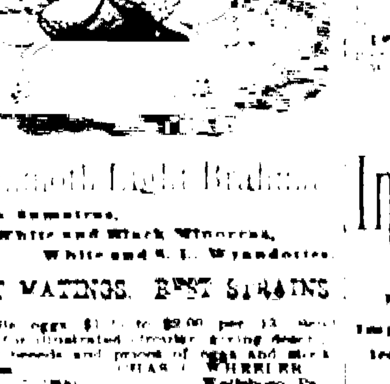
It is put up in pint and quart cans with spout. By unscrewing the top and pinching the sides of the can, you can force out just the quantity desired.

Everyone who has used it likes it. You cannot afford to be without it. For sale by

R. H. EDWARDS,

WELLSBORO, PA.

WELLSBORO POULTRY YARDS



Mammoth Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, White and Black Minorcas, White and S. L. Wyandottes.

BEST MATINGS. BEST STRAINS.

Fertile eggs $1 [illegible] to $2.00 per 13. Send stamp for illustrated circular, giving description of breeds and prices of eggs and stock. Address CHAS. [illegible] WHEELER, April [illegible] 1890. Wellsboro, Pa.

[illegible]

THE

Wellsborough National Bank

Organized Oct. 9, 1888. [illegible] Nov. 18, 1888.

Capital paid in, - - - $50,000

Authorized Capital, - - - $150,000

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER

JUST RECEIVED AT

"THE FAIR"

WELLSBORO, PA.

All the latest styles and novelties in Millinery. New stock of Ribbons, Feathers, etc. A full line of

Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,

AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Our Five and Ten Cent Counters

are filled with everything for Spring trade. Please call and examine our stock and get prices.

March 13, 1890. M. & M. WILSON.

Spring and Summer, 1890.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have purchased, after a careful survey of the New York market, an unusually attractive stock of new goods. We have all the novelties of the season in

Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings

to match, Spring Jackets and Silk and Beaded Wraps, HOSIERY—a line of fast colored Ladies' and Children's black hose. Every pair is warranted to be indestructibly black and stainless.

Gloves, Lace Mits and Underwear.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF

CARPETS

from the cheapest Hemp and Ingrain to the best Body Brussels and Velvet, in all the new colorings and at the very lowest prices. A grand display in

Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing

also in Shoes, from the cheapest Eastern to the finest and best Rochester Shoe.

A good assortment of Family Groceries, and a car load of Timothy and Clover Seed just received.

We extend a cordial invitation to all to visit our store and to convince themselves that we sell the best goods at the lowest price possible. Respectfully,

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

DESIGNS FOR MONUMENTS,

AND A FULL STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE AND GRANITE, AT THE

WELLSBORO MARBLE WORKS

JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN

have an enviable reputation for the excellence of the material and workmanship which goes into their work. They buy at cash rates upon personal inspection and give purchasers the benefit of their advantages. Mantles, Grates, Building Stone, Flagging, etc. Will duplicate any work and price to be had anywhere.

Wellsboro, [illegible] JOHNSON & VAN DUSEN.

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

We keep our stock fresh and full and sell everything at

Rock Bottom Cash Prices

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Japan Oolong, English Breakfast and Young Hyson Teas.

Sugars and Molasses

at about New York cost prices. Canned Goods at remarkably low prices.

ROASTED COFFEE.

In these goods we have the best that can be bought, and we know that our prices are as low as cheap stock is sold for. A fair trial will make you a permanent customer.

R. G. AUSTIN & CO.

Wellsboro, August 22, 1889.

THE

Singer Mfg. Company

WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889,

—FOR THE—

BEST SEWING MACHINE

[illegible] MANUFACTURING AND [illegible]

[illegible]

GARDNER'S

Insurance Agency,

WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following companies: Imperial of London, Hartford, American Central, Springfield, Citizens, Fidelity and Casualty.

[illegible]

FRED BLACK,

Merchant Tailor

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE LINE OF

SPRING GOODS

[illegible]

THRESHING MACHINES

[illegible]

NO OLD STOCK.

All new and of the finest finish and latest patterns can be seen at

WHEELER'S

FURNITURE STORE,

Opposite the Coles Hotel.

Velvet Couches, Ladies' Cabinets and Parlor Suits, Fancy Plush Chairs of Oak, Walnut and mahogany,

BED ROOM SUITS

of the [illegible] finish and patterns and cheaper than any place in Tioga county.

CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.

Goods delivered anywhere within a circuit of five miles free of charge.

UNDERTAKING.

Having an elegant hearse and other necessaries we are prepared to carry on the undertaking business in the best and most satisfactory manner. We respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, feeling confident that we will give satisfaction both as to promptitude and price. [illegible] WHEELER.

EARLY VEGETABLES,

FANCY FRUITS,

FINE CONFECTIONERY

and Home-Made Taffy at Milliken & Padgett's

Wellsboro Bakery

Fresh Stock of Canned Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, etc.

Fresh arrival of Dried and [illegible] rated Fruits.

[illegible]

WE BUY BUTTER AND EGGS.

[illegible]

102 Main Street.

GEORGE BOWER,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR

306 E. Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Stylish French, English and Domestic Goods Constantly on Hand.

Dress Suits a Specialty!

[illegible]

NEW WAGON SHOP

[illegible]

...[illegible] high price of ... [illegible] ...

APTHALINE

[illegible]

Only 25 cents a pound.

...lding's Corner Drug Store.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS'

Wall Paper Emporium,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

is the leading establishment for Wall Paper, Books, Stationery, etc.

PAPERING AND DECORATING

A SPECIALTY.

A full force of skilled workmen constantly in our employ. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

VAN HORN & JENNINGS

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPRING styles in Millinery at the Fair.

TEAS and Coffees a specialty at J. R. Bowen's.

AN elegant new line of feathers, flowers, ribbons, etc., at the Fair.

FRESH Eggs, good Butter, splendid Cheese and Potatoes at Bowen's.

TRIMMED Hats, Trimmed Bonnets and Millinery novelties at the Fair.

FRESH Cabbage, Parsnips, Onions, Garden and Field Seeds at Bowen's.

CALL and see my new line of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes. JAS. A. BOYCE.

J. R. BOWEN has a fresh new line of goods. Give him a call and get good bargains.

AUCTION bills printed on short notice at this office. A notice of the sale printed in the GAZETTE free.

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Robinson, Wellsboro.

I BUY my goods fresh and keep a large line of everything to be found in a first-class store. J. R. BOWEN.

I AM sole agent for the celebrated Pillsbury Flour. Give it a trial, and get the best flour your ever had. J. R. BOWEN.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The residence of Mr. J. J. Burgin, (nearly new) on Hastings street, is offered to rent. For further particulars call at the Wellsboro Bakery, or S. F. Channell, Esq.

MISS ETTA S. BEACOM, State Organizer of Y's in the non partisan Woman's Christian Temperance League, will meet the ladies of the Wellsboro League in the Presbyterian Church parlors, on Tuesday afternoon, May 6th, at 3 o'clock. A public meeting will be held at the court house in the evening in the interest of non-partisan temperance work. All invited to hear Miss Beacom. Free lecture. No collection.

HOW HE MANAGED IT.—"In the Spring of 1885," writes Mr. Earnest Marx, Sioux Falls, Dakota, under date of March 3, 1889, "I was employed in cutting wood on a small stream in Iowa. When I began work the stream was frozen, but it began thawing, and I was obliged to work in wet shoes, half a day. This brought on severe rheumatic pains in my limbs and swelling in my toes. I suffered till December of that year. I used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, which entirely cured me, for which I am very thankful."

THE CHARLES F. HIGGINS CONCERT COMPANY.—The ladies of the Methodist Church have secured this celebrated musical company for a concert in the church on the 12th of May. The company consists of Mr. Charles F. Higgins, the brilliant violin soloist of Boston; Miss Isabell Jamieson, the highly accomplished pianist of Boston; Mr. H. Cornelius, former clarionet soloist of Gilmore's famous band; Miss Zelma Rawlston, the charming and talented soprano, and Mr. Henry A. Higgins, cornet soloist. No finer company ever visited Wellsboro.

Wellsboro Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

New Advertisements.

$3.00 Sh[illegible]
I Cure-[illegible]
Sapolio[illegible]
Notice—[illegible] ...honotary.
Parlor S[illegible] ...A. Boyce.
Proposa[illegible] ...Wellsboro.
No Mon[illegible] ...ester Rubber Co.
Consum[illegible] ...ured—T. A. Slocum.
Ordinan[illegible] ...orough of Wellsboro.

LOCAL AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

—May [illegible]

—Muz[illegible]

—To-d[illegible]

—Kno[illegible]

—Germ[illegible]

—Deco[illegible]

—Quin[illegible]

—Ros[illegible]

—Dan[illegible] ...ed.

—Arm[illegible]

—Look [illegible] ...Clothes.

—The [illegible] at Mansfield was [illegible] ...th warm

—Election of Superintendent of Schools next Tuesday.

—Building lots continue to find a ready sale at Elkland.

—The tobacco market is reported very dull in this county.

[illegible] ...is to be doubled.

—The Elkland Carriage Works now [illegible] on its pay roll.

[illegible]

—Mr. W. R. W[illegible], formerly of Westfield, has opened a clothing store at Lockport, N. Y.

—Rev. H. Larekin and family, of Covington, have removed to their new home in Clinton county.

—Mr. W. O. Rice, an Elkland [illegible], was seriously injured a few days ago by falling down stairs.

—Mr. B. T. Lamberson and family, of Covington, have gone to Carbon, Lycoming county, to reside.

—Mr. "Trums" Wheeler has been engaged as trainer by the Covington Driving Park Association.

Mrs. Mark L. Smith, of Scranton, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Dartt.

—The rhubarb pie is now in order, as is otherwise the young and tender onion. Lettuce try them both.

—Miss Allie Roberts has gone to Williamsport to complete her musical course with Prof. Huff of that city.

—The statement that every Mansfield man who goes to Tioga gets drunk, is denied by a Tioga correspondent.

—"The Victim of His Clothes," a thrilling yet mirth provoking story, will soon be commenced in the GAZETTE.

—The Fall Brook Coal Company has presented Magee Hose Company, of Corning, with a handsome duty cart.

Several lumber jobbers in the vicinity of Mansfield will truck their logs to Fralic Bros.' mill at Lamb's Creek.

—The house and barn on the old Driscoll farm, about three miles southeast of Covington, were burned last week.

—Mr. J. D. Ray, of Knoxville, has sold his last year's tobacco crop, consisting of 8,185 pounds, for 18 cents per pound.

—A Christian Endeavor Society has been organized by the younger members of the Arnot Congregational Church.

—A temporary bridge has been built across the river at Covington. The old bridge had been in use about forty years.

—Mr. Wilber Adams, formerly of Elkland, was severely bitten by a dog a few days since at Wayland, Steuben county, N. Y.

—Those who have not learned by experience not to shed their underwear too soon now reside where flannels are not worn.

—Mr. Alex. Logan, of Mansfield, is the new boss on the lower coal schutes at Arnot, Mr. Joseph Maxwell having resigned.

—A large double house was burned at Blossburg last Thursday night. Loss estimated at $2,000; nearly covered by insurance.

—The shingle mill of Mr. Levi Andrews in East Lawrence, was burned a few days since. There was no insurance on the property.

—Mrs. E. A. Hill, mother of the late Mrs. L. L. Bailey, of this place, died at her home at Lindley, N. Y., last week, aged 70 years.

Wellsboro has a dude who wears fancy gaiters with bell attachments. He affords no little amusement for the small boys of the town.

—It is said that the juice of a ripe pineapple will cure diphtheria. It is so corrosive that it will cut the diphtheritic mucus. Don't forget this.

—Mr. Hubbard Harrison, a prominent farmer of Harrison Valley, Potter county, died last Monday afternoon of pneumonia, aged seventy-one years.

—Will Walker, an Elkland lad, is the winner of the boys first prize offered by the Philadelphia Press for the best specimens of free hand drawing.

—Mr. G. W. Whitteker and wife, of Covington, have removed to Athens, Pa., where Mr. Whitteker has secured a situation in a mattress factory.

—A class of twenty-nine men at Roseville were recently trained in "horse tactics" by Prof. Ellsworth, who charged each pupil $2 for six lessons.

—Ten iron bridge companies were represented in Wellsboro yesterday, all anxious to secure the contract for building the iron bridge at Covington.

A class of 56 candidates for teachers were examined by Superintendent Cass at the High School building last Saturday. It was the largest class of the year.

The Mansfield Advertiser wants the employes of the Blossburg and Covington glass factories, who contemplate starting a factory at Elmira, to locate at Mansfield.

—The next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Union of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, is to be held in Pittsburg on November 5th, 6th and 7th.

—The contract for building the abutments to the Long Run bridge, in Gaines, has been awarded to Mr. Moses Wingate, of this place. Mr. Wingate gets $4.50 a cubic yard.

—Mr. D. K. Barnhart, of Gaines, has applied for a patent for a bee-hive that "will hatch eggs by the warmth of the bees, without interfering in the least with the bees."

—It is reported that a select school is to be started in Knoxville so that scholars can avail themselves of the opportunity to get an education during the long Summer vacation.

—The hardware firm of Moore, Fulmer & Co., of Williamsport, has been dissolved. [illegible]

[illegible]

—[illegible] shall be placed in [illegible] Wellsboro will have one of the [illegible] parks in this section.

—They have a branch of promise suit in the Bradford county courts, wherein a buxom maiden, between 50 and 60 years old, wants $10,000 damages from one Mr. Geo. W. Vincent, of Wysox, for blasted affections.

—The Corning Journal says that the extension of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim railroad, from Harrison Valley to Mills, may now be considered a sure thing. Ties for the extension are now being contracted for.

—The marriage of Mr. W. H. McCarty, of Blossburg, and Miss Fanny McNamara, of Corning, is announced to take place at Hornellsville next Tuesday. Mr. McCarty is a well known merchant of Blossburg and has many friends in Wellsboro.

The Covington Intelligencer remarks that Dan Bennett, who is wanted in Elmira for passing a forged check, is the same gentleman (?) who recently bought out a grocery stock in this place with talk which he failed to materialize.

The Elmira Star says that Mrs. Lois M. Farman, of Wellsboro, was in that city last Thursday to transfer by sale her residence property on West Church, between Park church and Columbia streets. It is said the consideration was $3,000.

—The following residents of Tioga county have been granted pensions since our last report. Increase—Henry Wood, Tioga; Lewis Krise, Liberty; James Labar, Westfield; Amasa Clark, Jr., Little Marsh; James M. Palmer, Ogdensburg.

—Mr. Carl S. Meine, formerly of this place, has just graduated with high honors from the Medical University of Denver, Col. He nows holds the position of house surgeon in the hospital in that city. He is a son of Dr. Charles Meine, of Germania.

—Miss Olive L. Willson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Willson, the famous evangelists who held revival meetings in this county last Winter, was married in Elmira one day last week to Rev. J. Gilmore Smith, a Presbyterian minister of Buffalo.

—A few days ago while Misses Kate Mitchell and Emma Chase, of Landrus, were out driving the horse turned suddenly around, throwing Miss Chase down an embankment nearly sixty feet high. Remarkable to state both ladies escaped serious injury.

—In a test case brought before Judge Harry White at Brookville during the recent term of court, the Judge decided that we had no fence law that people were required to fence their own cattle in, and were not required to fence other people's cattle out.

—Last Sunday evening at the First Baptist Church, Rev. E. B. Cornell preached a sermon from the motto of Odd Fellowship—Friendship, Love and Truth. About fifty members of the order were in attendance. It was the 71st anniversary of the order in America.

—Mr. Arthur C. Sidman, supported by home talent, will present the four-act comedy, "Uncle Rube," at Annandale Hall the latter part of this month. The entertainment will be conducted under the auspices of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of this borough.

—Weather prophets are again at work. Some of them predict a coming cold Summer, and say that as the mild Winter of 1855 and 1816, and again in 1858 and 1859 were followed by cold Summers that therefore the mild Winter of 1889 and 1890 will be followed by an abnormally cold Summer.

—Mrs. Parris Willcox died at her home in Covington on Tuesday of last week, aged 37 years. Deceased leaves a mother, husband and ten children, seven of whom are under [illegible] years of age, to mourn her untimely death. It is a very sad case, the two younger children having been born on the 9th ult.

—It is claimed that a man living in an adjoining town died a while ago from eating five pounds of veal and drinking a gallon of hard cider. Three local organizations of which he had been a member passed resolutions of sympathy and as usual attributed the bereavement to "Divine Providence."

—Mr. J. D. Pease, of Corning, a well-known Fall Brook engineer, while working around his engine in the Newberry Junction round house early last Sunday morning, fell into a pit four feet deep and was injured quite badly. One rib was broken and he was quite badly bruised in different parts of the body.

—Last Saturday morning while Mrs. Tom Thumb and her husband were being driven about the streets in Williamsport, in their coupe, they met with a slight accident. A cross bar which is just above the axle gave away, and in consequence the occupants were compelled to resort to another carriage.

—The trout in the Potter county streams are said to be unusually abundant this year. Quite a large party from Elmira contemplate declaring war against them soon.—Elmira Advertiser. We take this opportunity to advise the Elmira [illegible] to leave their dynamite [illegible] home. A word to the wise [illegible]

—[illegible] George W[illegible] women [illegible] were the principal [illegible] and she [illegible] knocked him down with a crowbar. He then swore out a warrant charging her with assault and battery, to which she pleaded guilty, and Justice Taylor fined her $8 and costs. The general opinion is that Harry got no more than he deserved."

—The Coudersport Enterprise has been victimized by a Potter county farmer. It says: "The baled hay sold to the inhabitants of Coudersport by farmers, actually is not fit for manure. We purchased some of a Raymond farmer last Fall which we still have on hand. It is poor clover, was baled when wet and a dynamite bomb would fail to loosen it. We have sold the entire lot to Mr. Crowell, who will use it in place of stone for his new hotel cellar wall."

—A large size practical joke was played upon a Fall Brook employe at this station a few days ago. Several pounds of Limberger cheese were placed in his desk in the freight house. The following morning the gentleman ordered a supply of lime and was preparing to tear down the building and disinfect the [illegible] the Wellsboro rats had made the [illegible] burial place for their dead. The destruction of the building was only prevented by the discovery of the sweet-scented cheese in his desk.

A Tioga county base ball league to include Westfield, Wellsboro, Blossburg, Tioga and Mansfield, is being agitated. The Mansfield Advertiser says: "All the players are to be residents of this county, and are to receive pay for their time and uniforms furnished. The arrangement gives each of the towns in the league a game every three weeks from the middle of May until the season closes, at a cost in this borough of fifteen cents for single games or $1 for the season. Other towns will, of course, fix their own rates of admission."

—It is reported that evidence has been discovered of the use of dynamite at one or more of the trout streams in this locality. It is forbidden by law to catch trout or any ordinary fish in any other way than by hook and line, and for such an offense as the use of dynamite fine and imprisonment are provided by law. The taking of fish by the action of explosives is an outrage that demands and will receive the condemnation of every good citizen, and if the persons who do it are found out they will be made to suffer the extreme penalty.

—The following will be of interest to many veterans in this county: The Yates county (N. Y.) bank obtained a judgment of $100 against a soldier, and levied upon his house and lot, which was purchased with his pension money. The case was tried before the county judge, and he decided that the property having been purchased with pension money, could not be held for the debt. The Supreme Court reversed the decision of the county court, and said the property could be sold for the debt. The Court of Appeals reverses the decision of the Supreme Court and affirms that of the county court.

The six-year-old son of Mr. George Watkins met with a very painful accident on Tuesday forenoon. He was engaged in playing with the seed stripping machine in Mather & Seeley's broom factory on Water street. He had hardly started the machine when his left hand was caught between the cylinder and feed board. The steel teeth in the cylinder tore his hand in a shocking manner, and pieces of flesh were afterwards noticed on the machine. Had it been running at full speed the arm would have been crushed to a shapeless mass. Dr. H. L. Davis, who attended the little fellow, is of the opinion that the hand can be saved.

A friend of good apples sent the following to the Country Gentleman. It seems like a rational experiment. The tree in question had a habit of blossoming full, but bore no fruit. "One year when the tree was in full bloom I saw in the Country Gentleman that if you would scatter land plaster all through the top when in blossom, in the morning when the dew was on it, the tree would bear. The next morning I took a pan of plaster, went up into the tree, and scattered it about. The result was a crop of over twenty bushels of apples. A year ago I tried it on a pear tree that did not bear, with the same result."

—A runaway gondola, loaded with coal, caused a great commotion along the line between Summit and Seeley Creek, about six o'clock Monday afternoon, says the Millerton Advocate. The breaking of a coupling-pin released the car which started down the grade and was followed by an engine in the hope of overtaking and capturing the runaway, but its speed soon became so great that this was found to be impossible, and the chase was given up near the grove above this village. The car whizzed through Millerton at a speed of over a mile a minute, and it was feared would meet the express, then nearly due; but this catastrophe was averted by good luck and the prompt action of the station agent at Seeley Creek, who received notice just in time to allow him to turn the switch and convert the outfit into a pile of kindling wood and coal well mixed, with a lot of [illegible] iron thrown [illegible]

No Money in Butter.

[illegible]

The County Debt Increased.

The County Commissioners have just [illegible] a loan of [illegible] at five per [illegible] The loan is in the form of forty bonds of [illegible] which can be [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible]

WELLSBORO INDUSTRIES.

[illegible] Work at the Glass [illegible] Borden & Co's Force [illegible]

Notwithstanding the [illegible] in the price of soda ash, work is being pushed vigorously at the Wellsboro Glass Factory. Last month 3,500 boxes of glass were manufactured, each box containing fifty feet of glass of single and double length. At present the greater part of the glass manufactured is being placed in stock, the trade being somewhat dull. No foreign soda ash is used at this factory, the supply being received from the Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. Though this is the only soda ash manufactory in the United States, soda ash sells from 15 to 20 cents per hundred pounds lower than the foreign product. The price now paid being $1.10 per hundred on board the cars at Syracuse.

Some time ago the United Glass Company determined to have its glass packed in pine boxes of uniform size, and the small boxes are now received at this factory, ready to be nailed together, from South Bay City, Mich., at an average cost of 10 cents each. They are somewhat lighter than the hemlock boxes formerly supplied by Harman, Borden & Co., of this place, and present a neater appearance. Still all the large size boxes are manufactured by the latter firm out of hemlock, at a lower rate than that offered by the Michigan people. A representative of the United Glass Company was unable to say how long the present fire would last. Much depended on the action of the men.

Business was also found to be booming at the sash and blind factory of Harman, Borden & Co. The firm is now engaged in completing plans for the erection of several dwellings at Bayonne, N. J., during the coming season. The currier shop at Tioga will be completed this week, when work will immediately be commenced on the grist mill. Should the proposed glass factory be built at Elmira it is quite probable that this firm will secure the contract, as the Elmira parties have already asked for plans and specifications. The satisfactory manner in which the Wellsboro factory was built is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well performed. The firm is also shipping large quantities of brick to Mansfield. In conversation with a GAZETTE representative a member of the firm stated that the "only thing the company lacked was a stone quarry, and they expected soon to be provided with one."

The Wellsboro Creamery building, located near the glass factory, is being overhauled and the butter making machinery removed, for the purpose of converting the building into a steam laundry, as announced in the GAZETTE some time since. Mr. A. F. Rooo, the proprietor, expects to be ready for business within two weeks. Since coming to Wellsboro from Elkland he has met with a great deal of encouragement from the citizens and business men of this place. He is satisfied that a steam laundry properly conducted will be a paying investment.

The new grist and flouring mill of Herrington & Field is about completed, and the firm will commence making wheat flour next week. The buckwheat run was started this week and the feed run several weeks ago. The mill is a model affair, with the latest improved roller machinery in every department. The wheat run will have a capacity of 35 barrels of flour per day. For the present the firm intend supplying only the local market, but later in the season flour will be shipped to the wholesale markets.

At the foundry and machine shop of R. H. Edwards, the usual amount of push and energy was noticeable. Mr. Edwards has just completed a friction feed for saw-mills, derricks, etc. He has applied for a patent on the invention and will commence the manufacture of the machines at once. Agents are to be placed in the West and Southwest for the purpose of introducing the invention. Mr. Edwards does not claim that his invention is any better than the steam feed now in use in many of the large saw-mills, but he says his machine is just as good and costs only $150, while the steam feed attachment cannot be procured for less than $600. The invention is a very simple one and cannot but meet with favor.

Mather & Seeley's broom factory, though a recent established industry, promises to become a permanent institution. From eight to ten dozen brooms are made daily. They are readily disposed of and a much larger number could easily be sold. The capacity of the factory is not equal to the demand, and will undoubtedly be increased in the near future.

"THE TWO FUGITIVES."

Amateur Performers Acquit Themselves Handsomely—A Laughable Scene.

The presentation of the military drama entitled "Capt. Ned, or the Two Fugitives," at Annandale Hall, last week, was well attended and gave universal satisfaction. The three leading and most difficult parts were well sustained by Miss Anna Dickson as "Edith Singleton," Mr. Fred W. Fleitz as "Capt. Ned" and Ralph E. Gamble as "Ralph Singleton." "Sophia Cantelope, the loving and lovable old maid," was also well represented by Miss Louise Merrick. The singing of Miss Eva Wheeler (Gertie Morton) each evening in the last act was one of the pleasant features of the entertainment. She [illegible] sweet voice [illegible]

[illegible]

Tioga's New Justices.

The commissions of the Justices of the Peace who were elected last February have been received by [illegible] and Recorder Ripley and are ready for the new [illegible] The [illegible] of the new J[illegible] are as follows:

Charleston—A. D. [illegible]
Covington—Charles Jaquish.
Elkland—[illegible] McCann.
[illegible]

THE BOROUGH LEGISLATURE.

[illegible] Ordered for [illegible]

Just before Burgess Borden called the meeting to order on Tuesday evening Messrs. Bailey and Deane indulged in a heated debate regarding the merits of an alleged nuisance on the premises of Joseph Allen.

After the Council had been called to order the question of having a survey made of the streets of the borough came up. This called forth a general discussion, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

The following bills were then audited and ordered paid:

Lee English, janitor	$35.00
Lee English, pound service	2.25
Mrs. O. Williams, team work	20.00
James Hazlett, police	20.00
Ray Wortendyke, street labor	6.87
James Radiker, street labor	14.35
Fields & Herrington, team labor	17.22
William Spencer, street labor	12.75
Johnson & VanDusen, team work	15.75
George Park, street labor	9.46
Arthur Dartt, street labor	10.72
L. Harrison, team work	3.37
Lafayette English, street labor	16.65
Lewis Holm, street labor	6.62
John Goh, street labor	1.20
Wm. Downer, street labor	10.00

Clerk Shattuck reported $27.74 in the Treasury, but said the Collector was back about $700 on his tax duplicate for 1889.

Mr. Sherwood thought the borough would have to borrow money to pay current expenses, or else compel the Collector to make a settlement of the tax duplicate for 1889.

Mr. Sherwood, of the Committee on Sewers, had made some investigation as to the grade of a storm water sewer on East avenue. By commencing four feet beneath the surface, a fall of eight inches to one hundred feet could be obtained. This plan, however, would necessitate crossing some of the lots in the vicinity of Morris creek. A map of the sewer was exhibited by Mr. Derby. The length of the proposed sewer is something over 900 feet. The committee recommended an 18-inch pipe. The probable cost of the sewer will be about $900.

Mr. Channell, of the School Board, said the board had had a special meeting and passed a resolution providing for connecting the High School building with the Wain street sewer as soon as completed.

On motion of Mr. Deane the report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Derby stated that the Fire Department Committee recommended the payment of the bill of the Department for furniture, etc., as revised, $55.55. The original bill being $89.90.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood the report was accepted and the bill ordered paid.

Mr. Sherwood reported that a portion of the Council had examined the location for the proposed bridge on Berwart street. He had no special report to make as no definite plan had been agreed upon, though he favored a bridge with pile abutments. He thought the bridge could be placed in position for $450.

Mr. Derby said it would cost $2.80 a pile; this included driving them in position.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood the Clerk was directed to advertise in all the papers for proposals to furnish piles for this bridge.

Mr. Young reported that Mr. Sherwood and himself had prepared an ordinance providing for the construction of the Wain street sewer, as soon as the Council should be satisfied that the Board of School Directors would make proper sanitary arrangements at the High School building and connect the same with the sewer.

Mr. Sherwood submitted the ordinance and moved its adoption.

Mr. Young sustained the motion which was carried, Mr. Deane not voting.

Mr. Young said his attention had been called to an obstruction in the street in front of Edwards' machine shop.

Mr. Sherwood said the obstruction had already frightened a horse, and that the borough would be liable for damages if an accident should occur.

Mr. Young said Mr. John Gray had complained of horses being frightened by steam from an escape pipe from Edwards' machine shop. The danger could be obviated by adding a few feet of pipe.

The Clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Edwards to remove the obstructions from the street.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Collector was directed to pay over at once to the Council all money due on the tax duplicate of 1889.

Mr. Bailey also called attention to the poor condition of many of the sidewalks in the borough, and moved that the Street Commissioner be directed to make out a list of such sidewalks and report to the Clerk.

Mr. Sherwood supported the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Bailey called the attention of the Council to the want of a ditch on a lot adjoining his premises, owned by Joseph Allen, and in charge of Mr. Deane. This negligence on the part of Mr. Deane or Allen caused his (Bailey's) lot to be flooded by water which drained from the land above him, and he wanted some action taken whereby the nuisance could be remedied.

Mr. Deane said he was simply the agent for the Allen property and didn't propose to go beyond his authority in the matter.

Mr. Borden thought the matter could be adjusted easily. If it was a nuisance the Health Officer should so declare it.

Mr. Sherwood moved that the matter be referred to the Board of Health.

The motion was carried, Mr. Deane voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] the Committee on Sewers were [illegible] to purchase [illegible]

[illegible]

How to Cook Trout.

[illegible] ...and in a tone of emotion he murmurs "Ye gods! Yum, yum, yum." The best mode of cooking small trout is to clean them, rinse quickly in cold spring water, dry with a towel, and rub a little salt on the inside along the bone. Then cut into dice half a pound of the sweetest ... pork ... fry it out in the frying pan, and ... fat, actively boiling, plunge the delicate fish.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—We have received from J. [illegible] Vick, Rochester, N. Y., the Floral Guide [illegible]

TIOGA TOPICS.

[illegible] of Hon. T. L. Baldwin. Work on the Bridge [illegible]

Capt. H. W. Caulking and wife, late of Elmira, are now [illegible] of the [illegible] occupying part of the Deacon K[illegible]'s house.

Georgia and [illegible] Daggett, of Blossburg, have been visiting their grandfather, Lewis Daggett, for a few days.

The bridge crossing to the Erie station will be completed to-day, unless the Commissioners find some new difficulty with the foundation. The bridge company have men at work on the bridge near D. L. Aiken's also, so there will soon be long needed entrance and exit in all directions for our borough.

"East Lynn" will soon be put on the boards by a home company—some of our best talent in that line.

Elmira papers announce the marriage of Miss Olive Willson to the Rev. Gilmore Smith, of Buffalo. Miss Willson made many friends at this place who wish her continued usefulness and happiness in her new relation.

Hon. Thomas L. Baldwin, one of Tioga's oldest and most highly esteemed citizens, died at his home in this borough last Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock. He had been ill nearly five weeks, the last two weeks lying in a comatose state, only at intervals regaining consciousness. He was the son of Capt. Ebenezer Baldwin, of Lawrenceville, and came to this place about 1836, engaging as clerk in the store of B. C. Wickham. In 1845 he became partner, under the firm name of Wickham & Baldwin. About 1848 he became associated with D. L. Aiken and John Mathers, and subsequently with George McCloud and Alonzo Guernsey, and later with Lowell & Co., and later with F. H. Adams, who is still in business here. He was in the grocery business with his son, Edward, from 1886 until last Fall, when he sold out the business to A. A. Coburn. He was elected to the Legislature in 1854 and served two terms. Mr. Baldwin suffered heavy losses by fire and many by his reluctance to say no to a friend asking a favor—and all were friends to him. But it is safe to say that his kindly and sympathetic nature will cause him to be held in kindly remembrance when harder men with a faculty to accumulate wealth will be forgotten. He was born December 23, 1818, and so was nearly seventy-two years of age at his death. Five sons, one daughter and one brother, survive him.

The last services were held from the Episcopal Church on Saturday, at one o'clock, the Rev. A. W. Snyder, of Wellsboro, officiating. The Odd Fellows attended in a body. There was a large number present from out of town. All the places of business were closed.

April 29, 1890. FELIX.

An Appeal From Soldiers' Orphans.

At the request of Daisy Wetmore and other soldiers' orphans from this county, who are attending the school at Harford, we print the following communication which explains itself.

STATE ORPHAN SCHOOL,
HARFORD, PA., April 29, 1890.

Cook Post, G. A. R., Wellsboro, Pa.:

DEAR SIRS: If you have any influence with the Commission of Soldiers' Orphan Schools which meets May 6th, to decide which schools shall be closed, for the sake of the children you love and those of your comrades, use it that the children of Harford may keep the home that to them is as dear as yours is to you.

We of the Mansfield school, have been driven from our home once, and now that we are so happy in our new home and know that everything is being done for our comfort and happiness, we should be doubly grieved if we were deprived of the second one. If you would only visit us and know the kind people who are working for us and see how many opportunities we have for improvement, you would surely help us; and if the prayers of the soldiers' orphans could avail they would follow you through life.

DAISY WETMORE, DELOS BRITTON,
ELSIE CAVANAUGH, GEORGE WILLIS,
BLANCHE GILLESPIE, CHAS. DOX,
Committee.

Duties of Tax Collectors.

The Commissioners of Erie county have decided to test the constitutionality of the new law regulating the election of tax collectors and their duties. The case in point is the refusal to issue a duplicate to the tax collector of Girard township. It is alleged that the law discriminates against the farmers who do not realize the profits on their crops until late in the year, as those by paying at an early day obtain a rebate of five per cent.; those who settle later have to pay the full amount, and those unable to pay before the eleventh hour have a penalty imposed upon them. This, it is represented, unnecessarily increases the clerical work in the commissioners' office, besides operating to the disadvantage of the men who do not always have cash available. The Erie Dispatch, in its statement as given above, adds that the proceedings begun in court by the ignored collector will determine the legality of the law authorizing the alleged unfairness complained of by the country people. The outcome will be watched with interest, as every county in the State is in the same situation as Erie.

Gazette Gleanings.

—Work has begun on the Wellsville & Genesee Forks railroad.

—A Jersey Shore girl is traveling with a band of gypsies now camped in Lycoming [illegible]

[illegible]

BORN.

SMITH.—In Charleston, Pa., April [illegible], to the wife of Mr. Samuel A. Smith, a son.
STOUT.—At Mansfield, Pa., April [illegible], 1890, to the wife of Mr. Jacob Stout, a daughter.
METCALF.—At Mansfield, Pa., April [illegible], 1890, to the wife of Mr. H. E. Metcalf, a daughter.
[illegible]—At [illegible], Pa., April [illegible], 1890, to the wife of Mr. [illegible], a daughter.
CHRISTNOT.—At Wellsboro, April 29, 1890, to the wife of Mr. Benjamin Christnot, a daughter.
WILLIAMS.—At [illegible], Pa., April 19, 1890, to the wife of Mr. [illegible] Williams, a [illegible]
HOUGHTON.—At [illegible], Pa., [illegible], to the wife of Mr. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

CAMPBELL—[illegible]—At [illegible], Pa., April [illegible], 1890, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] of Jackson Summit.

EVANS—WARE.—At the residence of Dertus Holiday, in Charleston, Pa., April 23, 1890, by Rev. J. [illegible] A. Boyce, Mr. Samuel D. Evans and Miss [illegible] Ware, both of Charleston.

DIED.

LEWIS.—In Richmond, Pa., April 25, 1890, Mr. Sidney Lewis.

MILLER.—At Millerton, Pa., April 19, 1890, Mr. Andrew J. Miller, aged 16 years.

LEWIS.—At Addison, N. Y., April 21, 1890, Miss Lelia M. Lewis, of Osceola, Pa., aged 13 years.

SEELY.—At Austinburg, Pa., April 17, 1890, Mr. Benjamin A. Seeley, aged 70 years and 6 months.

WILLCOX.—At Covington, Pa., April 22, 1890, Josephine, wife of Parris Willcox, in her thirty-seventh year.

New York Market.

Corrected weekly by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, [illegible] Chambers Street.

NEW YORK, April [illegible], 1890.

BUTTER.—Fine [illegible] market and parties [illegible] to pay more price, and [illegible] was made for the best creamery firkins. Ordinary grades sold as heretofore at [illegible] 3,000 to 5,000 packages of N. Y. State dairy and creamery butter and Western [illegible] creamery make selling at these prices. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.
Creameries, fresh	19 @20	15 @18
Dairy, fresh	18 @—	12 @15
Creameries, old	@15	8 @—
Dairy old	10 @14	6 @—

CHEESE.—Old stock is firmly held for the finest qualities, and is in light supply, with finest white selling at 11½c., and finest colored at 11 @¼c. We quote:

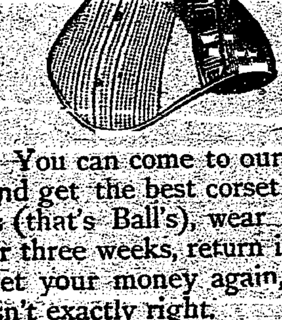
	Fancy.	Fine.
State factory	10 @10¼	— @ 9¾
do do light skims	7 @ 9	5 @ 6½

EGGS.—The market was heavy and 1c. lower on all kinds. We quote:

N. Y. State best marks, per dozen	12½@12¾
Western and Southern "	11 @12

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.



You can come to our store and get the best corset there is (that's Ball's), wear it two or three weeks, return it, and get your money again, if it isn't exactly right.

The reason is that this corset is right for nine out of ten; and we, or rather the maker behind us, takes the risk of the tenth.

We have a primer on Corsets for you at the store.

FRANK B. HART, WELLSBORO, PA.

New Firm.

Doumaux & Riberolle.

Having purchased the grocery store of Saxton & Seely, Main street, (White's old stand) and made extensive additions to the stock, we are now ready for business and invite everybody to call and see us. Our specialty is Fine

Family Groceries.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH.

Pork, Flour, Feed and Meal in any quantity.

CANNED GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. A LARGE LINE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

Our Clover and Timothy Seed

is very superior. We carry everything in stock that is to be found in a first-class grocery. A [illegible] will convince you.

DOUMAUX & RIBEROLLE.

Wellsboro, April 24, 1890.

$3.00 $3.00 $3.00

SHOES.

[illegible]

J. E. FISH

Opposite the Post office.

COTTON HOTEL

Bath Room and Barber Shop

[illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] ...and that the same will be [illegible] MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1890, and that the same will be [illegible] ...exceptions are filed thereto on or before MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

ROBERT C. COX,
Wellsboro, May 1, 1890-4t. Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Tioga county to report distribution of the funds in the Orphan's Court of Tioga county, being balance paid [illegible] said Court as final account of V. R. Gee and Alfred King, administrators c. t. a. of the estate of JOSEPH A. FRENCH, late of said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Wellsboro, on TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m.

WALTER SHERWOOD,
Wellsboro, April 24, 1890-4t. Auditor.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by Robert H. Smith, [illegible] Farr, Frederick R. Smith, R. E. Pratt, Jacob Scheffler and others, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the Executive Chambers at Harrisburg, Pa., on TUESDAY, MAY [illegible], 1890, under Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE TIOGA REAL ESTATE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY," the character and object whereof are the purchasing, holding, improving, leasing and selling real estate situate in the township and borough of [illegible] in the county of Tioga, Pa.

ELLIOTT & WATROUS,
April 3, 1890-5t. Solicitors for Petitioners.

Bull for Sale.

A FINE THOROUGHBRED Guernsey bull will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JOHN E. WEST,
April 24, 1890-2t. Keeneyville, Pa.

200 Men Wanted

TO work on a narrow guage railroad which is being built from Morris up Long Run; also a number of men to peel bark. Call on or address, WILLIAM O'CONNOR,
April 17, 1890-3t. Morris, Pa.

Restaurant for Sale.

THE stock and fixtures of the Parlor Restaurant on Main street, Wellsboro, will be sold on easy terms, or will be exchanged for property in Wellsboro. The establishment is now doing a good business. For terms and particulars call on or address, R. G. KEYS,
April 17, 1890-3t. Wellsboro, Pa.

Farm for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the property known as the Furman farm. It is situated on the Pine creek road, about two miles from the Gaines post-office. The farm consists of 111 acres, about 75 acres of flat land improved, with a frame dwelling house, two frame barns, other outbuildings and an orchard thereon. For further particulars call on or address, MARTIN FURMAN,
April 17, 1890-3t. Gaines, Pa.

Tax-Payers' Appeal.

THE BURGESS AND COUNCIL OF WELLSBORO will hold a meeting at the Firemen's Hall in the Engine-house in Wellsboro, Pa., on FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1890, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering propositions for the abatement and correction of taxes as levied for the year 1890, after which time no application for abatement or correction will be received.

ALFRED J. SHATTUCK,
April 24, 1890-3t. Borough Clerk.

Proposals

FOR OAK OR RED BEECH PILES, FOR THE BOROUGH OF WELLSBORO.

OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND COUNCIL, WELLSBORO, PA., April 29, 1890.

Sealed [illegible] will be received at this office until six o'clock p. m., on TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1890, for furnishing said borough with white oak, rock oak, or red beech piles, of the following number and dimensions, viz.:

60 piles, 10 feet long, 8 inches in diameter.
24 " 12 " 10 "
12 " 16 " 10 "

The quantities of piles herein called for are to be properly sharpened, ready for driving, and are to be delivered on the ground at the corner of Conway and Berwart streets, in said borough, on or before June 1, 1890. Bidders are asked to bid on each class of timber separately. The right is reserved by the Burgess and Council to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid.

Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing piles," and addressed to the undersigned.

ALFRED J. SHATTUCK,
May 1, 1890-2t. Borough Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, in Mansfield, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1890, at one o'clock p. m., the following described property:

A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield; beginning at a stake on the east side of a street leading from the foot of hill to Elmira street, it being the northwest corner of a lot of land conveyed by John A. Holden and wife to Jennie S. Bailey, and the southwest corner hereof; thence in a northerly direction along the east line of said street 85 feet to the southwest corner of R. B. Harrison lot; thence in an easterly direction along the south line of said Harrison lot 200 feet to the southeast corner of the same; thence in a southerly direction along the lands of Freeman Gaylord 85 feet to the northeast corner of J. S. Bailey lot; thence in a westerly direction along the north line of said lot 200 feet to the place of beginning; containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees there on. To be sold as the property of S. S. Gillett, suit of Chas. E. Kelsey, for use of D. H. Pitts.

FRANCIS M. SHEFFER,
Wellsboro, April 24, 1890-3t. Sheriff.

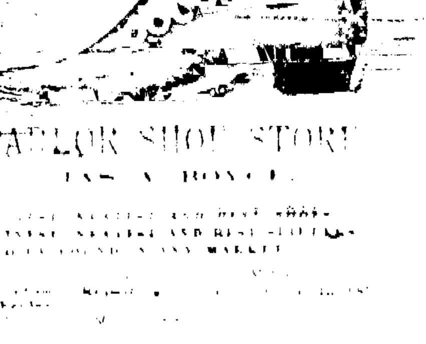
Ordinance No. 80.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Wellsboro, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a public sewer be put down in the center of Wain street, from the southeast side of its intersection with Grant street to the man-hole in the center of Main street. That said sewer be made of vitrified sewer-pipe, similar in quality to that heretofore used by the borough for such purposes; that a man-hole be put in in the center of the intersection of Walnut street with Wain street; that said sewer be made with pipe 10 inches internal diameter, put down at least 8 feet below the present level of the road at the place of beginning, and so laid on a uniform grade to said man-hole at Walnut street, and from there to its intersection with the Main street sewer, the same be made with pipe 12 inches internal diameter, and to put in such catch basins and connecting pipes to carry off the surface water from the gutters of said street or intersecting streets as the Burgess and Council may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. That said sewer shall not [illegible] in unless the Wellsboro School Distric[illegible] to put into the school building mod[illegible] water-closets, provided with water and c[illegible] ...ons from same to said sewer.

SEC. 3. All ordinances inconsisten[illegible] with are hereby repealed. [illegible]

Attest: ALFRED J. SHATTUCK, Borough [illegible]
Wellsboro, Pa., April 29, 1890.



PARLOR SHOE STORE

JAS. A. BOYCE.

[illegible]

First National Bank

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

[illegible] ROBINSON, Pres't. [illegible] ROBINSON, Cashier. [illegible] BAILEY, Assistant Cashier.

CAPITAL STOCK, $100,000
SURPLUS, - - $100,000

This Bank transacts a general banking business, [illegible] collections, sells drafts on banks, and gives prompt attention to all business at low rates.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Steamship Tickets by first-class lines to and from New York.

With a record of twenty three years of prudent and successful management, marked by a [illegible]

[illegible]

The Logical Cow.

... by the dairy shed,
... kind way, she said:
"... milk;
But I'd like a drink of my own good milk."
... around, she presently saw
A pail a standing inside the door—
It was butter-milk, about two days old;
But the aged ... hadn't ... told
... "It's ... to bilk
An industrious cow of her own good milk."
And she took a drink and she looked surprised,
And she walked way, and that cow surmised,
She surmised about half way down the lane,
And said with astonishment mixed with pain:
"To judge by the flavor of that there milk,
I can't be feeling as fine as silk;
I must be bilious, I'll bet a hat,
When I get to giving down milk like that."
—Puck.

NOTED LEADERS.

Soldiers of Brilliant Record North and South.

HOW THEY WON THEIR SPURS.

Officers of the Old Army—Southerners Who Went with Their States—Rise of the Cavalry Arm and Who Led to Victory.

The officers in the service of the United States at the outbreak, who became very distinguished during the war, bore the side of the south, with few exceptions. Gen. Winfield Scott commanded the regular forces, with the rank of brevet lieutenant general, and he left the service in 1861 on account of advanced age. There were no major generals excepting Gen. Scott. The brigadier generals were John E. Wool, David E. Twiggs and William Harney. Wool did not become actively engaged in the war, and went on the retired list in 1863. Twiggs was dismissed and entered the Confederate service and died in 1862. Harney was put on the retired list and did no service. Col. E. V. Sumner was made a brigadier general to replace Twiggs, and became a corps commander in the Army of the Potomac. Acting officers who became commanders of Union armies were George G. Meade, George H. Thomas, Philip H. Sheridan, Don Carlos Buel and Joseph Hooker. McClellan, Grant, Burnside and Sherman had been officers of the regulars, but in 1861 were engaged in civil pursuits. McClellan, Sherman and Burnside were in the railroad business, and Grant was a tanner.

Among southerners who resigned the commissions in the regular army and went with their states into the Confederacy and became prominent leaders in the field, were Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Braxton Bragg, E. Kirby Smith, James Longstreet, P. T. Beauregard, A. P. Hill, J. B. Hood and "Jeb" Stuart. "Stonewall" Jackson was a professor at the Virginia Military institute, having left the army in 1851.

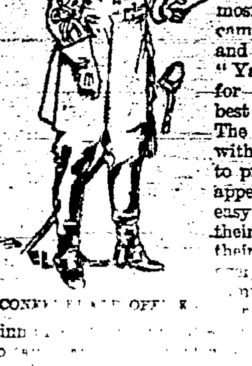
At the beginning of the war the ages of the officers who became noted in both armies were as follows: Grant was 39; Burnside, 37; McClellan, 35; Sheridan, 30; Meade, 46; Hooker, 46; Sherman, 40; Thomas, 45; Rosecrans, 42; Buell, 43. Of the southerners Lee was 54; A. Sidney Johnston, 58; Joseph E. Johnston, 54; Stonewall Jackson, 37; Beauregard, 44; Bragg, 46; Hood, 31; A. P. Hill, 36; J. E. B. Stuart, 28.

In organization and equipment the Union government surpassed the Confederacy from the beginning. The armory at Springfield, Mass., was already in working order, and it eventually increased its capacity from 8,000 to 15,000 muskets a month. The cannon foundry at Cold Spring, near West Point, N. Y., under direction of an experienced ordnance officer of the army, Capt. R. P. Parrott, produced the celebrated Parrott guns in large quantities. The steel cannon invented by Norman Wiard, the first steel guns produced in America, were made regularly from 1861. The markets of Europe were open to Union agents, and the Whitworth gun from England and cannon from Krupp's German foundry contributed their strength to the Union armament. The Union cavalry was supplied with the most improved carbines and used chiefly the Maynard, Sharpe and Spencer. Their repeating pistols were Colt's, Savage's, Smith & Wesson's, Warner's and Allen's.

A Union camp was always laid out in order and well policed. The men built bunks in their tents, cook houses, and in winter, bake ovens. They provided themselves with rubber blankets and with the most improved camp conveniences, and exhibited the "Yankee knack" for making the best of everything. The Confederates, with less incentive to pride in martial appearance, were easy going, and their habits marked their existence everywhere—in ... and on the ... In the beginning ... servants ...

CONFEDERATE GROUP.

UNION OFFICER.

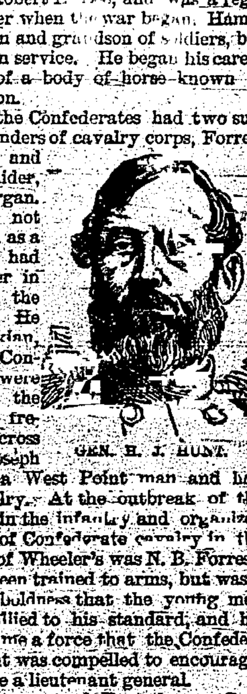

CONFEDERATE OFFICER.

the horses were there and because it was not tactics for them to invade northern territory with bodies of infantry. The Union army in the east had no cavalry corps until Stuart had made his bold riders a terror to the administration at Washington, and in the west there was none worthy the name until Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan had ridden over Kentucky and Tennessee and watered their horses in the Ohio.

Stuart was a West Point man and had seen service in the west before the war. He started as an infantry officer in the Confederate army, but was soon chosen colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment. He was bold and reckless, and his numerous rides around the Union army compelled the north to form a command to cope with him. The commander of cavalry under McClellan on the Peninsula was George Stoneman, a West Point graduate and an experienced cavalryman. His small force was used in outpost work, and was not made a strong corps until Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac in 1863. In the next campaign, Chancellorsville, May, 1863, Stuart found himself outmatched. Stoneman left a force to watch Stuart near the battlefield, and circled Lee's army with the remainder of his troopers. In the next campaign Gen. Alfred Pleasonton commanded the cavalry. He was a West Point man, who became a cavalryman in 1861, and he handled the cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign so skillfully that Stuart lost much of his glory. Stuart was killed early in the campaign of 1864, when Sheridan had the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac.

After Stuart, Gens. Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee led the Confederate cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia. Fitz Lee was a nephew of Robert E. Lee, and was a regular army officer when the war began. Hampton was the son and grandson of soldiers, but had not been in service. He began his career at the head of a body of horse known as Hampton legion.

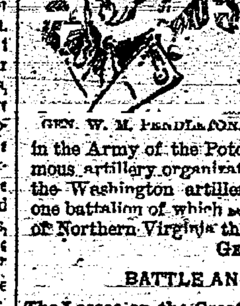
In the west the Confederates had two successful commanders of cavalry corps, Forrest and Wheeler, and the noted raider, John H. Morgan. Morgan had not been educated as a soldier, but had been an officer in the cavalry in the Mexican war. He was a Kentuckian, and after the Confederates were driven out of the state he made frequent raids across the border. Joseph Wheeler was a West Point man and had served in cavalry. At the outbreak of the war he served in the infantry and organized the first corps of Confederate cavalry in the west. A rival of Wheeler's was N. B. Forrest, who had not been trained to arms, but was a leader of such boldness that the young men of the south rallied to his standard, and his command became a force that the Confederate government was compelled to encourage. Forrest became a lieutenant general.


GEN. H. J. HUNT.

The last opponent of Forrest was Gen. James H. Wilson, who was unknown to the cavalry service until the last year of the war. Wilson was a West Point man, and served in the infantry until 1864, when he was given a cavalry division under Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac. He afterward became commander of all the cavalry forces of the west, under Sherman, and fought and defeated Forrest on the last campaign, March and April, 1865. Another cavalry chief by Sheridan was Gen. Wesley Merritt, an experienced cavalry officer, who was a West Point man and had served with the Army of the Potomac since 1861. Merritt rose to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. Other Union cavalry generals who commanded independent corps were Judson Kilpatrick, George Crook and W. W. Averell. Averell was a West Point man, and was the first colonel of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry. Crook was a West Point officer and served in infantry until 1863, and during the most of his service had a command of infantry and cavalry. Kilpatrick was a West Point man and helped to organize the first volunteer cavalry of New York in 1861. In the west Gen. D. S. Stanley commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland in 1862 and 1863. Stanley had been an infantry general and won distinction in that arm.

The Black Horse cavalry was never heard of after Bull Run, and there were no other organizations of cavalry that won undying fame not shared by others. In infantry there were the Confederate "Stonewall" brigade, and the Union "Irish," "Excelsior" and "Philadelphia" brigades, and the "Pennsylvania Reserves," which, in 1000 ... constituted a division in the Army of the Potomac. The most famous artillery organization of the war was the Washington artillery of New Orleans, one battalion of which served with the Army of Northern Virginia throughout the war.

GEORGE L. KILMER.


GEN. W. M. PENDLETON.

BATTLE AND RAID.

The Losses on the Great Battlefields—Fighting Men Against Men.

The numerical strength and losses of the contestants in the great battles and raids of the civil war, as they footed up in 1865, show that the Confederates made the most of their advantage of position, and at the same time they show that it was only a question of time throughout when the Confederacy as a military power would be wiped out. The south had two great centers to guard—the northeast, between the Potomac and James rivers, covering Richmond and the southwest, between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, covering the great railroad connections of Georgia, North and South Carolina ... Virginia ...

... Union loss ... and the Confederate 19,000. When Lee ... ber, 1862, he had about 80,000 ... and Burnside had ... for duty ... 000. After Fredericksburg, L... sent below Richmond, and at Chancellorsville Lee had about 60,000 and Hooker had 110,000 "present for duty." At Fredericksburg the Union loss was 13,000 and the Confederate 5,000. At Chancellorsville the Union loss was 17,000 and the Confederate 13,000.

At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign the Army of the Potomac numbered nearly 100,000 ..., and probably there were between 90,000 and 95,000 on the field of Gettysburg. Lee's army numbered something less than 80,000, and his force available on the battlefield was about 70,000. The Union loss was 23,000, the Confederate 20,000. At the close of the siege of Vicksburg, Grant had 75,000 men, and the Confederates under Pemberton were about 40,000. The losses were about 9,000 on each side. At Chickamauga the Union army numbered 57,000 and the Confederate about 70,000. The preponderance of the Confederates was due to the transfer of 12,000 men under Longstreet from Virginia. The Union loss was 16,000, the Confederate nearly 18,000.

In the Chattanooga campaign, Nov. 23-27, 1863, Gen Grant had 60,000 men and Bragg about 30,000 Confederates. Bragg detached 20,000 against Burnside at Knoxville on the eve of the battle. The Union loss was about 6,000, the Confederate about 7,000.

In the campaign against Richmond in 1864, the army with Grant numbered 118,000, and the Confederates, under Lee, about 60,000. The Union loss in what are called the Wilderness battles, including the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, was about 55,000. The Confederate loss has not been fully reported. In the Atlanta campaign Sherman had 110,000 men at the highest, and the Confederates numbered 75,000. The Union loss reported was nearly 32,000, and the Confederate 35,000. At Nashville, in 1864, the Union force available under Thomas was about ...000, and the Confederates under Hood numbered between 30,000 and 40,000. The losses of the campaign, including those at Franklin, numbered about 10,000 a side. In Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, 1864, the Union force available on the field was about 40,000, and the Confederate 20,000 at the highest. Sheridan's losses at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek amounted to about 11,000. The Confederate loss, according to the commander, Gen. Early, was about 7,000.

At the siege of Petersburg, June to December, 1864, the Union army varied from 60,000 to 110,000, and the Confederate from 35,000 to 70,000. Lee strengthened his forces by the North Carolina troops, and also sent troops under Gen. Early to the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Grant sent troops from his army to the valley. The Union loss in the siege for those months was nearly 55,000. The Confederate loss was not reported.

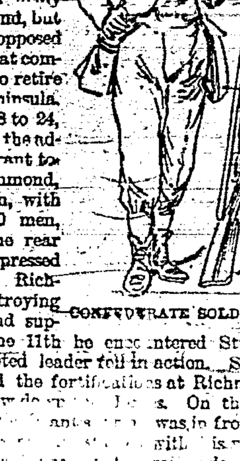
In the final campaign from Petersburg to Appomattox the Union armies, including those from Sheridan's Shenandoah army, numbered 120,000 men. Lee had about 55,000. The Union loss amounted to about 10,000. Lee lost heavily in prisoners during the march to Appomattox, and surrendered about 28,000 men. There were 67,058 Union soldiers killed on the field during the war and 318,187 wounded. Of the wounded 43,012 died of their wounds. The Confederate losses have not been fully computed, but a fair estimate shows about 94,000 killed and died of wounds.

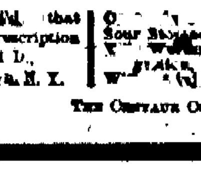
FAMOUS RAIDS OF THE WAR.

The first raid of note was Stuart's ride around McClellan's army on the Peninsula, June 13-15, 1862. In October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was on the upper Potomac Stuart with 1,800 cavalry and a horse battery crossed the river above the army and penetrated into Pennsylvania as far as Gettysburg, recrossing the Potomac between the army and Washington. But little damage was done. During the Chancellorsville campaign Gen. Hooker sent his cavalry under Stoneman to cut the Confederate lines between Lee's army and Richmond. Stoneman had 3,500 men, and passed around the army, destroying several miles of the railroads, cutting the James River canal and burning numerous bridges on the principal streams. One of the most exciting expeditions of the war was the joint raids of Forrest and Van Dorn against Grant's communications in northern Mississippi and western Tennessee in the fall of 1862.

During the battle of Stone River, Tenn., December, 1862, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, made an important raid on the Union communications in rear of Rosecrans' army. Wheeler had 3,000 men and destroyed property amounting to a million dollars. The most daring raid of the west was Morgan's expedition into Indiana and Ohio. Morgan led a Confederate cavalry brigade and became celebrated by many small affairs near the scene of army operations. During Bragg's invasion of Kentucky he had ridden to the suburbs of Cincinnati. On July 2 he started with about 2,500 cavalry and four guns, and crossed the Cumberland at Burkesville. He swept through southern Indiana and across Ohio, to its northeastern border, where he was captured July 26.

While the Army of the Potomac, under Meade, was lying on the Rapidan, February, 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick, with 4,000 cavalry and a battery, set out from the lines, passed around the flank of Lee and reached the fortifications at Richmond. He destroyed the railroads between Lee's army and Richmond, but was soon opposed by forces that compelled him to retire down the Peninsula. From May 8 to 24, 1864, during the advance of Grant towards Richmond, Sheridan, with about 10,000 men, passed to the rear of Lee and pressed on towards Richmond, destroying railroads and supplies. On the 11th he encountered Stuart, and that noted leader fell in action. Sheridan reached the fortifications at Richmond, and withdrew ... On the ... of June, ... was in front of Richmond ...


CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.



KNOCKED A CORPSE ON THE HEAD.

A Famous Trick Played by University Students.

Some years ago a well-known character in West Philadelphia named Patrick Bradley kept a saloon on Woodlawn avenue, opposite the university. Pat was notorious for the enormous quantity of liquors that he imbibed, in consequence of which he had arrived at that state which in the slang terms of the day is known as "rum-dumb."

The principal patrons of his saloon were the medical students of the university, and they rendered his life miserable by making him the brunt of many practical jokes. Shortly before his death they played such a ghastly joke upon him that he never forgave them and never again allowed one of them in his place.

One stormy night three Southern students procured a corpse which had not felt the keen edge of the scalpel. They dressed it in an old suit of clothes and surreptitiously took it out of the dissecting-room. When they entered Bradley's saloon two of them were supporting what would have passed for a drunken man, while the third was exhorting the others to brace up. Pat was just in the condition suitable for their purpose, having arrived at the stage in which it would have been impossible for him to have told the difference between a drunken man and a lamp post. Propping their helpless companion up against the bar they ordered four drinks. After the three students had drank theirs they made some excuse and left the house.

For some time Pat paid no attention to the figure that leaned in such a helpless way against the bar, but it finally dawned on his foggy mind that the drinks had not been paid for. Leaning over the bar he demanded from his silent companion the price of the liquor. Receiving no reply, he reiterated the demand, and, of course, got still no answer. Pat began to grow angry and visions of the many tricks that had been played upon him by the students came across his mind, and he determined that he would not be done out of the drinks. Reaching under the bar he got a short club, and, coming out from behind his stronghold, he said, in his rich Milesian brogue: "Now, pay me for those drinks like a gentleman, and don't be standing there like a wooden man."

The silence that followed only served to enrage him the more, and he shouted out, "If you don't pay me I'll knock your blamed head off!" True to his word, when the seeming drunken man made no movement to produce his money, Pat drew back his arm and struck the corpse on the head. The body fell to the floor, and at the same instant the door burst open and the three students, who had been on the lookout for some such denouement, rushed in and accused Pat of murdering their companion. Pat was astounded when he felt the cold pulse of the corpse. In the imminence of his danger for arrest for murder his ready wit, however, did not desert him. He instantly said: "Ye are liars; I kilt him in self-defense. He pulled a knife on me."—Philadelphia Times.

Equality in Saturn.

So far as the Saturnians can be said to have any pride in anything, it is in the absolute level which characterizes their political and social order. They profess to be the only true republicans in the solar system. The fundamental articles of their constitution are these:

All men are born equal, live equal, and die equal.

All men are born free—free, that is, to obey the rules laid down for the regulation of their conduct, pursuits and opinions; free to be married to the person selected for them by the physiological section of the government, and free to die at such proper period of life as may best suit the convenience and general welfare of the community.

The one great industrial producer of Saturn is the bread-root. The Saturnians find this wholesome and palatable enough, and it is well they do, as they have no other vegetable. It is what I should call a most uninteresting kind of eatable, but it serves as food and drink, having juice enough so that they can get along without water. They have a tough, dry grass, which, matted together, furnishes them with clothes sufficiently warm for their cold-blooded constitution and more than sufficiently ugly.

A piece of ground large enough to furnish bread-root for ten persons is allotted to each head of a household, allowance being made for the possible increase of families. This, however, is not a very important consideration, as the Saturnians are not a prolific race. The great object of life being the product of the largest possible quantity of bread-roots, and women not being so capable in the fields as the stronger sex, females are considered an undesirable addition to society.

The one thing the Saturnians dread and abhor is inequality. The whole object of their laws and customs is to maintain the strictest equality in everything, social relations, property (so far as they can be said to have anything which can be so called), mode of living, dress, and all other matters. It is their boast that nobody ever starved under their government. Nobody goes in rags, for the coarse-fibered grass from which they fabricate their clothes is very durable. (I confess I wondered how a woman could live in Saturn. They have no looking-glasses. There is no such article as a ribbon known among them. All their clothes were of one pattern. I noticed that there were no pockets in any of their garments, and learned that a pocket would be considered prima facie evidence of theft, as no honest person would have use for such a secret receptacle.) ...

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion.

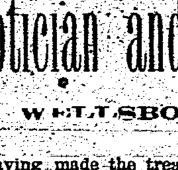
The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton St., N. Y.

"Thrift is a good revenue."
Great Saving
results from cleanliness and SAPOLIO:
It is a solid cake of scouring soap.
Try it in your next house-cleaning and be happy.

Looking out over the many homes of this country, we see thousands of women wearing away their lives in household drudgery that might be materially lessened by the use of a few cakes of SAPOLIO. If an hour is saved each time a cake is used, if one less wrinkle gathers upon the face because the toil is lightened, she must be a foolish woman who would hesitate to make the experiment, and he a churlish husband who would grudge the few cents which it costs.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing
SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured
HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
ACHE
Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

R. PAGAN,



Optician and Jeweler,
WELLSBORO, PA.

Having made the treatment of the eye a study, I am prepared to fit the eyes of those afflicted with defective vision in the best and most skillful manner. I use the best lenses and glasses that can be procured. A perfect fit guaranteed. Prices reasonable.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

A large and elegant line of Solid and Silver-plated Ware. All the newest designs in Jewelry, Rings, etc. R. PAGAN.
Wellsboro, March 21.

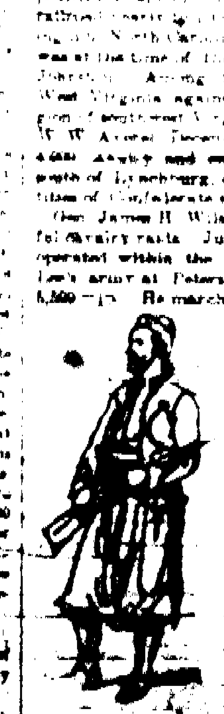
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.
Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
... CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

Hop Plasters

HOP PLASTER CO., PROPRIETORS, BOSTON.

"Good and Honest."
St. Jacobs Oil.
FOR GENERAL USE.
Pains & Aches

I CURE FITS!



OCHILTREE'S BIG YARN.

He Discovers a Remarkable Cure, and Patronizes Home Industries.

Every one knows or has heard of Colonel Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas. The ex-Congressman is forty-five years of age and has flaring red hair. He is of large stature and a magnificent specimen of American manhood, standing six feet in his slippers and tipping the scales at an even 200 pounds.

He is a lawyer by profession, and makes it his business to bring wealthy capitalists together, thereby receiving liberal fees, and yet no fewer than a million people daily want to know "how Colonel Ochiltree lives."

The "Fiery Texan" is not the fiery man-eater, with a six-shooter in each pocket and a bowie-knife in his left boot-leg, as he is generally represented to be, but a charming fellow, well-versed in the ways of the world, a brilliant linguist and, outside of Chauncey M. Depew, the best after-dinner speaker in America.

The other day a Chicago statesman who aims to be a greater prevaricator than the immortal Thomas himself sauntered into the Hoffman House, and, walking up to the ex-Congressman, informed him that he had just returned from the Calsbad springs, where he had experienced a miraculous cure.

"You don't say?" was Ochiltree's credulous reply.

"Yes, indeed," went on the Chicago statesman, not the least bit abashed at the fiery Texan's doubtful manner. "You see I was consulting the greatest physicians in America, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. I decided to go to Carlsbad and try its famous waters."

"Humph! I never supposed you took any stock in water," interrupted Thomas with a shrug of his herculean shoulders.

"Neither I do, when it is plain. But I carried a flask of fine old Bourbon in my inside pocket, and when I reached the famous springs I kinder diluted the water so as to disguise its taste, and, will you believe me? the following morning I was entirely cured and when I woke up I found myself the proud possessor of a brand-new liver."

"Bah, that's nothing!" was the ex-Congressman's disgusted reply, "and I am surprised that a good Chicagoan like you should have gone to Europe to get cured, when plain, every-day American Croton would have done you just as much good. But, will you believe me?"

"Why, of course, we will," echoed Billy Edwards and the Chicago statesman in chorus. "Who would ever dream of doubting Colonel Ochiltree's word?"

And as they said this the waters of the fountain merrily chimed in a musical gurgle and the bottles on the bar got up and did a song and dance, as if to encourage the immortal Thomas to do his little best to down his rival from Illinois.

"Well, if you believe me or not, I, too, have been a perfect martyr to that ill of ills, liver complaint, and as every one pronounced my case altogether hopeless I decided to go to Texas to get cured.

"While there I met a man who was peddling a brand of pills known as the 'American Liver and Light Cure,'" he went on, "and being a firm believer in American remedies, I bought one single pill, and even before I had swallowed it, I found myself possessed of a tin liver with electric light kidneys. I tell you, gentleman, there's nothing in the world like patronizing home industries."

Theory and Practice.

Mrs. Marchmant—"Why, Jane, where are all the young ladies? I thought I heard them come in an hour ago."

Jane—"So you did, mem; they'd been ... the cooking school, mem, and the ... of them's been down in the kit... ever since bilin' a egg, mem."

The correspondent of the Lewiston Journal who sends this story ... by a sewing machine ...

"Gentlemen," said the sewing machine man, "one spring father and I had a sugar camp down in the edge of the grove. About half a mile from us was a cornfield owned by a widow, and this widow never picked her corn. On the other side was a man who owned a blind sow. She had one pig, and they used to go over into the cornfield every day to eat corn. Right in front of our camp was a creek. At one place about forty rods from our camp there was a tree felled across the creek.

"This was the only place that the sow could cross. Of course the sow could not see to cross on the log, so the way they used to do was for the old sow to take hold of the pig's tail and the pig would lead her across. Well, one day we were sitting in front of our camp when the old sow and pig were crossing the log. I said to father, 'Hand me the rifle and see me cut that pig's tail off.' I took aim and fired, cutting the little pig's tail off smack smooth. The pig ran for the cornfield, but the old sow didn't know which way to go. So father went over and took hold of the pig's tail and led the old sow clear into camp."

Gen. Banks's Gifted Daughter.

Maud Banks, the gifted daughter of Gen. Banks, is a girl of most distinguished and striking presence. She is about twenty-six years of age, but looks younger. Her hair and eyes are beautiful. The former a soft, dark-brown, the eyes a liquid hazel with the full brow which denotes an artistic temperament. Her smile is charming and the expression of her face is in harmony with her perfectly-modulated voice. If Miss Banks returns to the stage she will unquestionable score a triumph. During her residence abroad she studied various languages, and at one time in Paris was the only lady at an Embassy reception who could speak modern Greek with some diplomats present.—Epoch.

The United States is sending ice to Canada via Detroit.

Kissed Another Man's Wife.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green,
At his good neighbor, Brown,—
"You kissed my wife upon the street,—
I ought to knock you down."
"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied,
In accents mild and meek;
"I kissed her, that I've not denied,
But kissed her on the cheek—

and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?" "Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night." "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists under a positive guarantee of giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it returned.

For biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, and constipation, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

—The discovery of a lode of uranium at the Union mines, Cornwall was announced several months ago.

Best Grape Wine for Communion.

The superior quality and entire purity of Speer's Port Grape Wine of New Jersey, and the success that physicians have had by its use has induced them to write about it, and caused hundreds of others to prescribe it in their practice as the best and most reliable wine to be had. It is held in great favor for evening parties, and for communion purposes.

... Doble thinks the present record will stand.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Geo. M. Spalding, Wellsboro.—mar. 18—tf.

—A rusty nail is a prized relic in the museum of Houlton (Me.) Academy.

Hale's Honey is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c, $1.
Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies, 25c.
German Corn Remover kills Corns, Bunions, 25c.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Black & Brown, 50c.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one Minute, 25c.
Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is not fond of being interviewed. He is cordial and polite to a reporter, but he evades the point at issue with great skill.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Indications from New Hampshire are that the State may go Democratic in the Fall.

Don't Go Off Before you are Ready,

Particularly on a long journey. Be fully prepared. You cannot be, permit us to say, unless you are accompanied with the traveler's and tourist's *vade mecum*, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, most genial of appetizers, acclimatizers and promoters of digestion. Against sea sickness, malaria, cramps and colics begotten of badly cooked or unwholesome food and brackish water, nervousness, increased by travel, chronic biliousness and constipation, the Bitters is a ... preventive. It imparts a relish for food not altogether to your taste, and pre... disagreeing with you. Never ... a capital thing for the unfort... who stands in dread of the ... Stomachic trouble cau... viands abroad ship, on steam... is hastily bolted at railway res... remedied by the Bitters, which ... also to rheumatism, kidney t... and insomnia.

—The ... the Kansas wheat ... wire worm—is the ... farmer.

The Great American Chorus

When a man knows that he cannot get out of the mud his next impulse is to go in deeper.—*Atchison Globe.*

The average waiter holds a tray, but the boarder generally finds him playing the deuce.—*Binghamton Leader.*

Mrs. McCorkle—"How religiously solemn those owls look!" McCorkle—"Yes, they are birds of prey."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Johnny Peck—"Pa, what is meant by 'the ruling passion'?" Mr. N. Peck—"Ask your mother, my son, she knows all about it."—*Time.*

She (in evening toilet)—"I wasn't coming to-night, for I hadn't anything to wear." He—"And you seem to have worn it."—*Washington Star.*

German Snowblack (who can't get his cigar stump to burn)—"By Jiminy! Now they are making smokeless cigars, I suppose!"—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"I see your friend, Miss Edmunds, has been getting married; did she do well?" "No, miserably; her presents were of a very inferior quality."—*Time.*

The city clergyman who can preach the most scathing sermon against the corruption of municipal government never goes to the polls to vote.—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Blue—"Have you read Whittier's latest, 'The Captain's Well?'" Young Obtuse—"N-no-ah-what was the matter with the Captain?"—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Where is there a greater satire upon man than in a game of chess, where the queen has to do all the work and the king is the one to be protected?—*Texas Siftings.*

Miss Cabble—"I have had the parrot for three months and it has never spoken a word yet." Caller—"Perhaps you have never given it a chance."—*Terre Haute Express.*

"How strict these reformers are," exclaimed Mrs. Verde. "I see that they are invading the army now, and insisting that even the powder shall not smoke."—*Time.*

Briggs—"I tell you, it makes me feel sad to meet a young man on the road to ruin." Braggs—"I didn't suppose such a thing could be possible."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Lady (horses running away)—"Dear, dear, dear, what will become of me?" New Coachmen (grimly)—"Madam, it depends on your past life. I'm all right."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

"I hear your coachman ran off with $500 of your money. Are you going to try to recover it?" "No, the poor fellow will need it; my daughter went with him."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Jim—"I'm just like the Father of his Country—I can't tell a lie." Jam—"I can—some lies. I can always tell yours a mile off. For instance, this last one."—*Detroit Journal.*

Yeast—"They raise some wonderfully big beets out in California, I'm told." Crimsonbeak—"Yes; but they don't get into the banks like they do in New York."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"The lucky man is almost always sure to be found out," said Smithers to Blithers. "That's a fact, especially if you are calling to collect money that he owes you."—*Washington Post.*

A young woman began a song, "Ten Thousand Leaves Are Falling." She pitched it too high, screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5,000," cried an auctioneer.—*British American.*

P. T. Barnum claims to own, among other musical curiosities, the biggest lyre ever made. We trust this ... advertising agent.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

"What is society?" "It is a place where people who were poor twenty-five years ago tell of the plebeian origin of their neighbors and conceal their own humble beginnings."—*Boston Gazette.*

Mrs. Bloodgood—"What! not an open fireplace nor a stove in the house? How does your father warm his slippers, Willie?" Willie (ruefully)—"Warms 'em on me, ma'am."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Fogg—"I went to hear Gusherleigh preach last Sunday." Brown—"Why, I thought you hated to hear him?" Fogg—"So I do; but it was his farewell sermon. I went out of pure gratitude."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Salvation's free," sang the choir. "I'm glad of that," said a poorly dressed old gentleman who had just dropped in; "but you jest wait till some of them English syndicators get hold on't."—*Boston Transcript.*

Miss Playne—"I wonder if I could recover any damages if I were to sue him for breach of promise?" Miss Flyppe—"You might possibly, if you should wear a heavy veil all through the trial."—*Terre Haute Express.*

First Manager—"I'm going to bring out something new in the Shakspearean line. It's going to take, too." Second Manager—"What is it?" First Manager—"'Hamlet,' with two Hamlets and two graves of real dirt."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Young Would-Be Contributor—"How long is it before MSS. that are declined are returned?" Editorial Friend—"The rule varies; but in your case the return ought to be sufficiently prompt to answer all requirements."—*Boston Budget.*

"Yes," observed Fogg, "the death rate has been unusually large this winter—that's a fact; but then the weather's been so beastly that the people who die ought to be resigned. They can't get into a worse climate."—*Boston Transcript.*

"I declaiah," said Gus de Jay in a disconsolate tone, "I had an idea just now, and it has completely left my bwain, you know." "Maybe not," said his friend. "Possibly it got to roaming around your head and lost its way."—*Washington Post.*

Young Jobson (of Jobson & Co.)—"O, yes, Brown is not a bad fellow, but he's terribly sarcastic. The other day I asked him to fix up a nice motto to go over the counter. What do you think he wrote?" Chorus—"Give it up; what?" "Honest Tea is the Best Policy."—*American Grocer.*

Rain-in-the-face, the Sioux chieftain, has applied for a position on the police force of Bismarck, Dak.

Consumption Surely Cured.

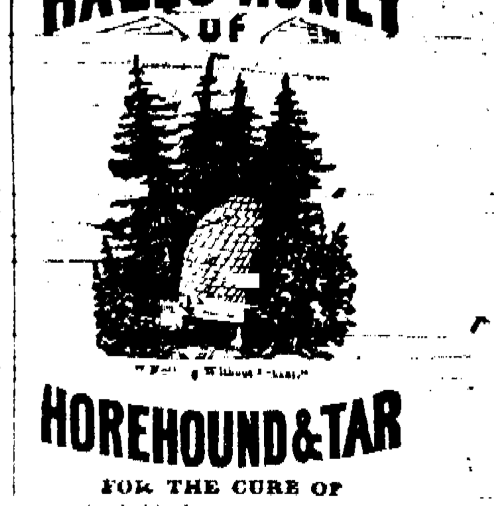
First a cold, then bronchitis. Check the first with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

—A portrait of Mrs. Amelia Van Buren has just been hung in the White House.

—On the other side of the Atlantic Mrs. General McClellan has been showered with social attentions.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND & TAR



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Coughs, Colds, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.
Children derive great benefit from its soothing properties when suffering with croup and whooping cough.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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The most effective external Remedy extant for the cure of skin diseases, and for beautifying the complexion.
Sold by Druggists, 25c. 3 cakes, 60c.
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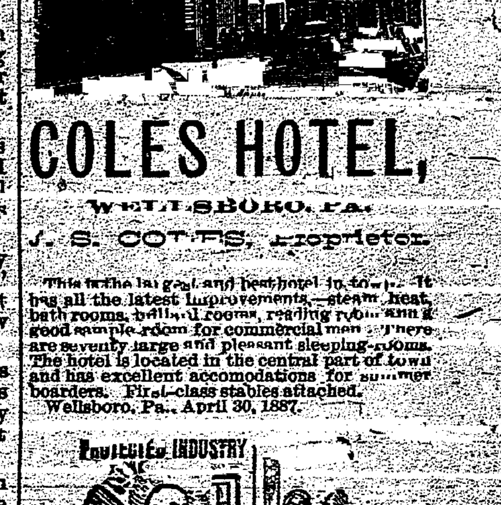
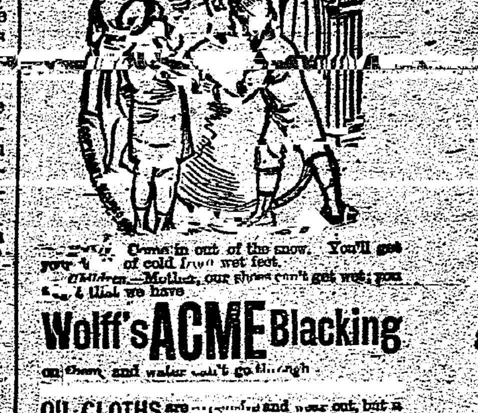
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black and Brown, 50c.



COLES HOTEL,
WELLSBORO, PA.
J. S. COTTS, Proprietor.
This is the largest and best hotel in town. It has all the latest improvements,—steam heat, bath rooms, billiard rooms, reading room and a good sample room for commercial men. There are seventy large and pleasant sleeping-rooms. The hotel is located in the central part of town and has excellent accommodations for summer boarders. First-class stables attached.
Wellsboro, Pa., April 30, 1887.



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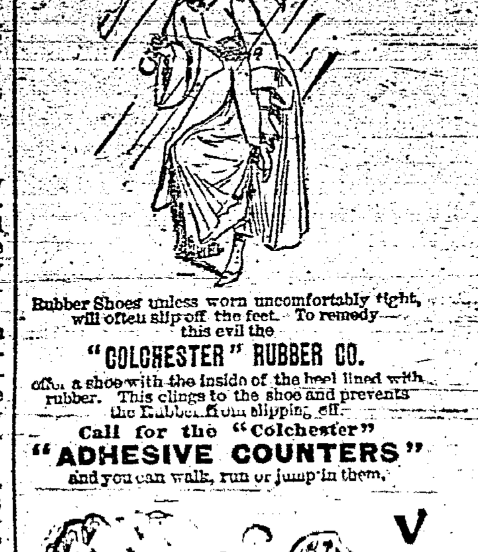
NO MORE OF THIS!



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"COLCHESTER" RUBBER CO.
offer a shoe with the inside of the heel lined with rubber. This clings to the shoe and prevents the Rubber from slipping off.
Call for the "Colchester"
"ADHESIVE COUNTERS"
and you can walk, run or jump in them.

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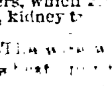
CATARRH
ELY'S Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER
TRY THE CURE.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. ... ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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